FBIS DAILY REPORT

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MALTA'S MINTOFF LEAVES SOFIA FOR VARNA VACATION

AU150907 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The official visit to Bulgaria by Dom Mintoff, prime minister of Malta, has ended. He had come to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council. The visit showed the common striving of Bulgaria and Malta for mutual understanding, strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world, and stabilizing mutually advantageous cooperation among all countries. At the Sofia airport which was decorated with the flags of the two countries, Dom Mintoff was officially seen off by Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; comrades Petur Mladenov and Georgi Yordanov; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; ministers, deputy ministers and other officials. [Sofia BTA in English at 0315 GMT on 15 July adds that "Mr Mintoff flew on vacation to the Black Sea town of Varna."]

LONG-TERM TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH GUYANA

AU142011 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 14 (BTA) -- Bulgaria and Guyana already signed their first long-term agreement here today. The document is valid for three years. It provides for Bulgaria to supply Guyana with complete plants, machinery and installations, electronic, electrical engineering and chemical products, light industry and foodstuffs. Farm products will prevail in the imports from Guyana, with metals and light industry commodities in addition. The agreement was signed by deputy-minister of Bulgaria's foreign trade, Mr Spas Georgiev, and by the ambassador of Guyana in Sofia, Mr Philip Chan. Mr Georgiev and Mr Chan were unanimous that the signed document marks the outset of a promising economic cooperation.

FILIPOV MEETS ROMANIA'S OPREA FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

AU151525 Sofia BTA in English 1443 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-Romanian economic cooperation is developing on an ascending line. Satisfaction with this fact was expressed during the talk held here between Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy of Romania's first minister. The head of the Bulgarian Government emphasized that the Romanian economic exhibition opening here tomorrow will contribute to activating the economic ties. The talk was attended by Mr Andrey Lukanov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Mr Gheorghe Oprea arrived in Bulgaria today as head of an economic delegation.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ARGENTINE PARTY LEADER

AU151407 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president, received Mr Oscar Allende, chairman of the National Committee of the Intransigent Party of Argentina, who is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union. The talk was attended by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union. The meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

RADIO REPORTS SENATE APPROVAL FOR SHULTZ

AU160952 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] The U.S. Senate has unanimously approved George Shultz in his post as secretary of state in place of Alexander Haig, who had resigned. The commentaries on the replacement of the chief of U.S. diplomacy are laconically reduced to the sentence that the United States will soon have a new secretary of state and that there will be no new policy soon.

COMMENTS ON SHULTZ APPROVAL BY SENATE COMMITTEE

LD152348 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] After General Haig's resignation businessman George Shultz, a close friend of the U.S. President, has been appointed to his post. Yesterday he underwent the first round of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings which approved him and recommended him for the post of U.S. secretary of state.

Our correspondent Michal Stas reports from New York on the arguments put forward by the secretary of state designate:

Shultz's approval by the Foreign Relations Committee was expected, because during the 2-day Senate hearings Shultz adhered to what is known as traditional principles of U.S. foreign policy. Questions pertaining to his attitudes to Near Eastern problems were the most numerous because Shultz comes to the post as a director of the Bechtel group, closely linked with pro-American Arab states. This caused a certain amount of alarm among Israel's supporters in the United States. Incidentally, Shultz thus becomes the fourth highly placed government official in Reagan's administration with close contacts with Arab businessmen.

Shultz's stand in the Senate hearings did not differ from that of his predecessors on a single issue, whether it was reassurances of support for Israel, or U.S. policy toward China and Taiwan. As for policy toward the Soviet Union, Shultz said it should not proceed from a strategy of confrontation, but rather from a strategy of confidence, strength and a sense of realism as regards the nature of the Soviet system.

Shultz's nomination still requires approval by a meeting of the entire Senate, which is expected in the next few hours.

HUSAK RECEIVES HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

LD151846 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Prague, July 15 (MTI) -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, today received in Prague the Hungarian military delegation which is currently in Czechoslovakia for an official, friendly visit under the leadership of Army General Lajos Czinege, defence minister.

At the discussions, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the sides highly appreciated cooperation between the two fraternal armies which, together with the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member states, serve as a firm support of the socialist countries' community.

Also present at the talks were Army General Martin Dzur, minister of national defence of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Colonel-General Antonin Brabec, chief of the Political Department of the Czechoslovak People's Army, and Dr. Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Prague.

Fojtik: CPSU Editor

LD131448 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Comrade Vishnyakov, chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee journal POLITICHESKOYE SAMOOBRAZOVANIYE, who is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. In a cordial talk both comrades briefed each other about the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and 26th CPSU Congress on the development of the ideological and political-educational work of both fraternal parties.

DZUR, HUNGARY'S CZINEGE ADDRESS FRIENDSHIP RALLY

AU160844 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jul 82 p 2

[CTK report: "Rally of Friendship"]

[Text] Karlovy Vary, 14 Jul (CTK) -- A delegation of the Hungarian People's Army led by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, accompanied by CSSR minister of National Defense Army Gen Martin Dzur, visited on Wednesday the ground forces military college in Vyskov, named after Army Gen Ludvik Svoboda, threefold hero of the CSSR and hero of the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian guests acquainted themselves with the mission, organization and the training facilities of the college and inspected the reading rooms, the instruction premises of some departments as well as the students' dormitories.

Vaclav Herman, leading secretary of the South Moravia CPCZ Regional Committee, and Bela Kovacs, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the CSSR, were also present.

Thereafter, the delegation visited an air force unit in West Bohemia, where it watched a demonstration of aviation equipment and the pilots' skills. In the afternoon, the minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic and members of the military delegation visited a motorized infantry unit, where they were shown a demonstration of small units' training.

The delegation of the Hungarian People's Army then met with the members of this unit at a meeting of friendship between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian People's Armies. Minister Martin Dzur emphasized in his speech that the successfully developing relations between the two armies and the unanimity of views and close cooperation in dealing with matters of collective international defense contribute to fortifying the fraternal defense alliance of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Minister Lajos Czinege underlined that the bilaterally benefical political, economic, military and cultural relations are based on the two fraternal parties' internationalist policy.

Both ministers condemmed in their speeches the hazardous policy of the reactionary groups of world imperialism, especially American, and commended the Soviet Union's specific peace proposals. They declared that the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member states are strong enough, have sufficient means and are ready to defend at any time the interest of socialism and world peace.

PREPARATIONS FOR WORLD PEACE CONGRESS REPORTED

LD151858 Prague CTK in English 1700 GMT 15 Jul 82

[By Pavel Pimper]

[Text] CETEKA 15.07 Prague -- Czechoslovakia prepares "The World Congress for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War" which will be held here in June 1983.

A Czechoslovak preparatory committee, made up of members of the National Front headed by vice-chairman of its Central Committee Tomas Travnicek, started to work in Prague. The National Front is the basis of public life in Czechoslovakia and associates five Czechoslovak political parties and 30 mass political and social organizations under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The world peace congress will be sponsored by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak who is also chairman of the National Front Central Committee.

Czechoslovakia stood at the birth of the internationally organized movement of the defenders of peace. The first world peace congress took place here in April 1949, simultaneously with Paris because the French Government did not grant visas to many delegates mainly of people's democratic and colonial countries. Czechoslovakia was also one of the first states of the world to pass a bill in defesne of peace. It was approved by the National Assembly in December 1950.

"The World Congress for Peace and Life and Against Nuclear War" will last five days. The first and the fifth day of the congress will be plenary debates, remaining three days will be dedicated to sessions in commissions and social organizations. The congress is expected to be attended by about 2,300 delegates of the World Peace Council (WPC), representatives of international trade union, women's youth and religious life, including outstanding cultural and political personalities.

Results of the congress, which will deal with topical aims and problems of the world anti-war movement, will be incorporated by the World Peace Council into its concept of activity for the next period. The WPC will meet here on June 20, 1983. Its previous session was held in Sofia in September 1980.

TRADE WITH NONSOCIALIST COUNTRIES UNSATISFACTORY

AU151229 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 14 Jul 82 p 1

["IK"-signed article: "On a Topical Theme: Production and Exports"]

[Excerpts] Statistical data show that foreign trade with the nonsocialist states has been developing in an unsatisfactory and imbalanced way since the beginning of the year. We are not successfully coping with the complex conditions of those markets, on which -- as the result of the crisis -- demand is decreasing. We are achieving worse results than in the comparable period last year. The fulfillment of planned tasks in exports is lagging by about 1 month. In past years such a development used to be typical of engineering exports only, but this year even exports of nonengineering products are in a similar situation.

The result is that because of this imbalanced fulfillment of exports to the nonsocialist countries, we have not created the financial resources necessary to pay for imports. This, naturally, has slowed down the planned pace of imports. As a result we were able to import in the first 4 months of the year about 20 percent less than in the corresponding period last year.

Our foreign trade still does not have a sufficient quantity of products which it could profitably export. At the same time, some production enterprises keep on offering goods in which international markets are not interested and which simply cannot be sold there. The only way to improve the situation is to offer to the foreign trade sector modern, sophisticated and quality products. That means speeding up innovation and tenaciously striving to achieve technological parameters which could be judged not according to domestic but international standards of specific production factors.

RUDE PRAVO ON STATUS PROSPECTS FOR ELECTRONICS

AU152027 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 July on page 5 carries a 1,400-word "PW" -signed article entitled "How Much Does Innovation Cost? Consumer Electronics and its Potential on the Domestic and Foreign Markets."

The article opens by describing the most successful new electronic products shown at this year's Brno consumer goods fair (turntables and cassette recorders). It notes that these products "documented a marked progress in Czechoslovak electronics" but adds that they also "confirmed a lag behind the development in the world and could not, therefore, expand our export funds to any significant extent."

The article then quotes foreign trade officials on the situation in the Czechoslovak electronics industry. Zdenek Cerveny of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade is quoted as having said: "It is a question of whether the pace of our electronics' rise is commensurate with the world pace, whether we are succeeding in reducing the lag, whether it is remaining the same or whether it keeps growing. So far I do not know the answer to this question."

Citing the opinion of Vojtech Hauer of the Omnia foreign trade organization, the article goes on to say: "The basic mistake is that our industry is trying to produce virtually everything. It takes too long before the components reach the production stage. They are then produced in small series, which means higher prices. The level of cooperation is insufficient because the enterprises have very little to offer in terms of a countervalue. Often we needlessly conserve the technical standard, regardless of whether this concerns color picture tubes or the continuing production of tape recorders. Many innovative products, such as the Diamant stereo-radio with a built-in casette recorder, cannot be sold on foreign markets. Though its technical standard is comparable to the standard of foreign low-priced products, its price is too high.

"The prices of our consumer electronics have increased to such a degree that we are considering whether it is sensible to export them. After all, we could import similar products with the same technical and economic parameters at one-third of the cost. The production enterprises report the prices to us after they have been approved, instead of consulting us on the prices, which they are obliged to do." Hauer reports that some time ago his organization warned an unnamed producer of electronic consumer goods against manufacturing a product "with no future." Nevertheless, production has already started.

Besides making products that are nonsalable abroad, the article goes on to say, the high production costs of CSSR-manufactured electronic consumer products also "reduce the demand for them on the domestic market, which, in turn, limits the size of the production series."

The article cites as an example of ill-advised innovation the development of digital watches by the Elton enterprise of Nove Mesto Nad Metuji. Asked why the enterprise started the development and production of these watches "at a time when their prices abroad are very low and the interest in them has waned," Elton representative Miroslav Rovensky, who presented this novelty at the Brno fair, says: "We proceeded from the need of the domestic market. Because we have not yet established an adequate component base, we must import most parts. The future of the production of digital watches is not yet clear.... by the end of the 5-year plan, we should be producing 80,000 digital watches a year. Their export is not foreseen." According to Rovensky, once they reach the domestic market at the end of 1982 or in the first quarter of 1983, the digital watches will cost between Kcs660 and Kcs700.

In conclusion, the RUDE PRAVO article stresses that "the only solution" for the Czechoslovak producers of electronic consumer goods is to narrow the range of products and pursue international cooperation.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM DOCUMENT ON BUILDING INDUSTRY

AU131231 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 9 July, on page 3 in each instance, both carry the same 5,000-word account of a CPCZ Central Committe Presidium's document on the state and tasks of the Czechoslovak building industry. The document is entitled "a programmatic base for a marked improvement in the construction sector's work and performance" and is said to have been approved at the 11 June session of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

In its introductory passage, the document states that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the CSSR Government and the Czech and Slovak Governments have analyzed the situation in the building industry and "while expressing appreciation for the positive results, have subjected to criticism grave deviations from plan fulfillment, shortcomings in the management, planning and organization of construction work as well as deficiencies in observing construction deadlines, in the projects' cost efficiency and, in a number of cases, in their quality."

The document then reviews the positive results achieved in the construction sector in the years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, listing all the important projects completed in that period. It adds, however, that notwithstanding the positive results, "grave shortcomings" became apparent in the sector in the 1976-1980 period.

"The set tasks were not being fulfilled on time, conceptually enough or with the necessary degree of labor organization. Under conditions of the persisting, disproportionate extent of unfinished construction and the projects' fragmentation, the building industry was too late in responding to new conditions. It failed to fulfill -- and continues to do so -- a number of tasks of the state plan within the set deadlines and in the required cost efficiency and quality. Even though the planned volume of construction work at priority construction projects was fullfilled in general terms, the set deadlines for completing projects and launching a trial run were fulfilled only 60-70 percent on average. These negative trends were due, among other things, to grave shortcomings in the projects' preparation and coordination on the part of investors, planners and subcontractors as well as in the supplies of technology and components by the engineering sector."

Carrying on its analysis of shortcomings, the document then refers to inadequate quality, the existence of great differences in labor productivity and profitability between Czech and Slovak construction enterprises, the "unjustified growth" of the projects' costs as well as to the need to "substantially improve" the planning, preparation and coordination of construction projects, to "radically reduce" the number of unfinished projects and to improve supplies of materials and technology.

The subsequent section of the document is devoted to the reasons for the "unfavorable tendencies" in the Czechoslovak building industry. It attributes these tendencies to the persisting impact of the former "extensive orientation," which encouraged low labor intensity and high consumption of materials. The system of indices, together with the investors' and local agencies' "pressure," also led to the "excessive" commencing of new projects (instead of encouraging their rapid completion), which resulted in the "intolerable" extent of unfinished projects.

Instead of fulfilling the task laid down by the 15th CPCZ Congress to reduce the number of unfinished projects 15-18 percent, in the 1976-1980 period the construction sector increased their number from 26,000 to almost 29,000. This meant that in 1981 there was an average of only 20 workers at every construction site. At the same time, in the 1976-1980 period, the profitability of the national economy's basic assets was declining at an annual rate of 3 percent and the number of inadequately utilized workplaces was increasing.

The great number of projects simultaneously under construction also had a negative impact on labor organization, on the "builders' work and social conditions," on supplies, on the use of working hours and machinery, on the state of "work and technological discipline," on the economical use of materials and on "maintaining order at the construction sites."

The "overblown system of priorities," the "excessively complicated and inpractical" procedures governing the preparation of a project and the "clumsiness" in dealing with arising problems further delayed the projects' completion.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's document goes on to discuss the "grave shortcomings in the deployment and use" of the building industry's manpower. It notes the declining number of construction workers, especially in Czech lands, and the simultaneous increase in the construction enterprises' technical and administrative staffs. It attributes this adverse trend to the "excessively intricate and labyrinthine" investment construction regulations, links between individual participants and the remuneration system. The lack of construction workers is also said to be a result of the slower growth of wages than in other branches.

While discussing the manpower problem, the document mentions that a total of 774,000 employees are engaged in "building activities" in Czechoslovakia. Organizations run by the Czech and Slovak ministries of construction employ 341,000 people; building enterprises run by federal agencies or other Czech and Slovak ministries 86,000 people; local construction enterprises 111,000 people; road construction enterprises 22,000 people; and nonconstruction (e.g. agricultural) enterprises an additional 214,000 people who are engaged in construction work. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's document criticizes the increase in the number of construction workers in this last category of enterprises at the expense of centrally run construction enterprises, viewing the "wage practices" in these enterprises as one of the reasons. It also calls for "creating prerequisites for overcoming the uncalled-for frequent job changes in the construction sector."

The document goes on to say that the negative tendencies that were manifested in the construction sector in the Sixth 5-Year Plan continued in the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan: "In 1981, both republics' ministries of construction fell considerably short of their planned tasks." However, for the first time the number of unfinished projects slightly decreased (11.3 percent in terms of the remnants of budgeted costs at unfinished projects). This tendency should continue in 1982 when an additional 12.7 percent decline is foreseen. Therefore, the volume of construction work planned for 1982 is 4.2 percent below the 1981 result. Despite this reduction, the document asserts, the fulfillment of the 1982 plan will be "exceptionally demanding."

According to the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's document, the construction enterprises must concentrate their efforts on the following 10 tasks to cope successfully with the 1982 plan -- they must make up for the arrears that arose in the winter months; take measures (such as long shifts) to prevent the daily construction volume in the summer months from dropping below the level achieved in June; concentrate their facilities on priority projects and projects whose completion is planned for this year; give priority to construction projects in the fuel-power sector; safeguard the tasks in "comprehensive" housing construction and improve its quality; assert intensification in the construction sector by means of technical development, savings, the flow-through construction method and a better utilization of modern machinery while discarding wornout and obsolete machinery; take measures to improve the composition of construction employees by increasing the number of workers and reducing the administrative staff; markedly improve management, supplies and the utilization of working hours at construction projects and thereby create conditions for higher average wages; take measures to halt the declining number of construction workers in centrally run enterprises; and enhance the role of material incentives by applying more broadly piecework wages and by introducing the brigade-based khozraschet [cost accounting system] method.

To facilitate the transfer of construction workers to remote construction sites, the document goes on to say, the living-away-from-home allowances will be standardized. Furthermore, additional measures will be taken to reduce the number of unfinished projects. They will include "the temporary discontinuation of selected, less important projects." The document calls the approach to this task so far "extremely unsatisfactory" and urges the inclusion of "much more energetic and comprehensive steps" in the draft plans for 1983 and the subsequent years. While discussing the construction enterprises' plans, the document also "condemns" the "harmful practice" of including in the plans projects that have not been safeguarded in terms of preparation, materials and construction facilities as well as cases when "it takes many years before the individual projects are materialized." It also reminds the construction enterprises of their obligation to ensure priority projects before accepting tasks at other construction sites.

The subsequent section of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's document outlines the long-term tasks of enhancing the construction sector's performance and effectiveness. In this connection, it refers to the need to adjust the structure of the construction enterprises' facilities, the construction methods, the building industry's material and technical base and the system of management to the "new demands."

Discussing planned improvements in the system of management, the document says: "In further developing measures aimed at improving planning and management, we must concentrate on deepening the harmony between the interests of the investor, planner and builder. The fulfillment of practical tasks, the deadlines of the projects' completion and the projects' quality must be the crucial criterion for evaluating construction enterprises. The number of other indices must be adequately reduced.

"The main thing in the entire construction branch is to affect fundamental measures aimed at a consistent application of khozraschet principles in the economic production units and enterprises, down to individual construction sites.

"The consistent creation of conditions for expanding progressive incentive forms, especially piecework wages and brigade-based khozraschet, is a priority task. It is one of the main instruments for ensuring a full utilization of working hours, improving the utilization of machinery, enhancing the economical use of fuels, energy and materials and maintaining order and conditions for safe work at construction sites."

To improve the system of management in the construction sector it is also necessary, according to the document, to enhance the role of foremen and their authority and accountability as well as their "social prestige." Finally, it is also necessary to "markedly rationalize the system and simplify the regulations in the area of investment construction, planning, the construction activity and the system of record-keeping and renumeration."

The concluding section of the document deals with the role of party organizations and communists in the building industry's tasks. It calls for "reinforcing the party's influence" in the sector by devoting greater attention to the growth and quality of the membership base, especially among workers and foremen. It also stresses the need to apply "demanding criteria" to the managerial staff and to support those managers who "energetically assert the fulfillment of tasks." The document also touches on the role of trade and youth union organizations in developing the construction workers' "initiative." At the same time, however, it also points out the "essential need to improve the care for the working people's social, material and cultural needs, especially in areas of concentrated construction."

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's document concludes by expressing the conviction that the Czechoslovak builders will successfully cope with the "new, exacting tasks" they are facing.

EDITORIAL ON SOCIALIST RELATIONS, CONFLICTS

AU131302 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Socialist Internationalism"]

[Excerpts] It is not a coincidence that the close ideological and political action links between the fraternal parties and socialist countries, which are acquiring increasingly broader content and new qualities, are a frequent target of slanderous attacks and campaigns by our class opponents. They claim -- and they are misusing the situation in Poland in particular for this -- that socialist internationalism is allegedly a fiction. They are trying to substantiate this fabricated thesis by pointing out alleged antagonisms between the national and international interests of the fraternal socialist countries. This more or less transparent propaganda trick is miles away from objective experience, from present day reality. From this reality clearly and unequivocally stems proven experience, experience many times tested by practical life. In view of the essence of socialism and the class character of the relations among the socialist countries, there is not and cannot be a fundamental conflict between their national and international interests. First, national interests -- which definitely include, among other things, securing sovereignty, strengthening people's social security, improving further their standard of living conditional on the development of the production potential -- are intrinsic to all fraternal socialist countries.

Their fulfillment, their realization are also the common, international interest of the entire socialist system, dependent on the development of mutual, multilaterally advantageous cooperation among our countries. In other words, the national interests are an expression of international interests. The practice of socialist construction affirms that the rise of individual countries will be more successful if the deeper general principles of socialist construction are asserted in the relations among our countries.

We do not succumb to self-deception, and no one in our country or in the other fraternal countries contends that the basic harmony of the two types of interests totally excludes the possibility of differing views on this or that sphere of cooperation within the framework of two or more countries or that, when there are multilateral negotiations, differences of views or a partial discord cannot occur, becoming a subject of a lively exchange of views. There are a whole number of ways to overcome these differences, to draw closer and harmonize the interests of the participating countries. In the economic sphere and in matters concerning the defense, this can be done in the forums of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. In other issues it can be done through consultations and meetings, both bilateral and multilateral, of the leading representatives of the communist parties which coordinate the course of the socialist countries in various fields.

Today, socialist internationalism does not include only economic integration processes. It also is evident, for example, in promoting qualitatively new features in spiritual culture -- by bringing together national cultures and elaborating a common system of social and cultural values, traditions and principles, by interviewing and enriching the international and national aspects of spiritual culture. This process of determining the form of the cultural life of the socialist countries, is also not devoid of some conflicts and growing gains. This is so also because the spiritual culture of socialism is not being formed in isolation, but in connection with global culture. This opens up the possibility of conflicts with concepts and influences -- from the class and political point of view -- alien to socialism. Because of the influence of the socialist system, of the revolutionary weltanschaung, value orientation [hodnotove orientace] and common social ideals, certain international features are appearing increasingly in our countries' way of life. They are apparent in the people's personal and social activities, in their endeavors and aspirations, behavior and deeds, in the self-realization and awareness of life of citizens of the socialist society.

The historically determined process of enriching the content of proletarian and socialist internationalism did not and does not have a haphazard course. The communist and workers parties of the socialist countries approach it as a consciously steered [uvedomele rizeny] process. They are not trying to speed it up artificially, at any price, but to consciously influence it in such a way as to make it serve the needs and the development of each individual socialist country as well as the whole socialist community. Their experience with internationalizing social life already constitutes an invaluable theoretical and practical contribution for the international communist and workers movement.

READER BEMOANS LACK OF POLITICAL INFORMATION

AU141744 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 13 July on page 3, in the "Where is the Truth?" column, carries a 2,200-word Marie Boucova article entitled "Politics -- A Public Affair." The article responds to an anonymous letter addressed to the RUDE PRAVO Editorial Staff critical of the public treatment of political affairs in Czechoslovak society. The letter is quoted as having said: "I have always been interested in politics, it is my hobby. Therefore, I cannot agree with what is being written about politics, with the manner in which it is written and with the way in which politics is conducted. A science is made out of it, only to make it less accessible to us, ordinary people. Everything possible is being done to make sure that we will not understand it.... Look at the Western press, the letter goes on to say. You haven't got a good word for it but look how it writes about politics! It does not conceal anything from the people. Quite the contrary, it writes candidly about political events, about politicians and statesmen, and not only good things.... It is being claimed in our country that anyone is capable of conducting politics, but I think that in our country politics is a domain of the select few and not for everyone."

In her reply, Boudova first deals at length with the "working people's" access to political information and their participation in decisionmaking in the Czechoslovak political system. Responding more specifically to the charges raised by the author of the anonymous letter, she then says: "First of all, what do we conceal and how do we write about political events? Naturally, it is a matter of personal taste -- that which one person considers to be too much will be regarded by someone else as insufficient. In addition, a daily newspaper rapidly becomes outdated and people sometimes have a short memory. That is why I recently leafed through our newspapers of more than a year ago, the time when the developments in Poland that later led to the unpropitious events were coming to a head. And once again I was able to convince myself of the timely and complete information about the situation in the Polish People's Republic with which we were furnishing our readers. Nevertheless, at some point in the middle of last year I had an unpleasant experience in this respect. I was visiting a family, together with some friends. For a while we were talking about all and sundry and our hosts kept looking at their clock. Finally, they switched on the television set, tuned in to one of the West German television stations and invited us to watch along. The news will be on soon, we will learn something about Poland. Somewhat astonished, I remarked that they would learn about Poland, and in great detail, in RUDE PRAVO and the other mass information media. That is true, I was told, but they want to know the truth. Thereafter, I no longer thought it absurd that our hosts, whose knowledge of German is very poor, could 'learn the truth' about Poland, more or less, only from the pictures shown on tv.

"As regards the extent of writing about political affairs, it is perhaps worth mentioning that our press publishes in detail the contents of important political deliberations such as CPCZ congresses and sessions of its Central Committee (materials that are, by the way, immensely instructive and useful for those claiming to be seriously interested in politics, and thus also for our letter writer) and provides detailed information on sessions of the supreme legislative body as well as other, no less important, political information.

"The Western press allegedly writes about politicians and statesmen and, as the anonymous writer says, not only good things. Yes, this is true. Yet our politicians and statesmen do not need this bombastic, typically capitalist publicity, which is sometimes below human dignity, and our socialist journalists do not intend to introduce it. It would be against their inner convictions, against the mission of the socialist press and against journalistic ethics. No one has the right to 'pry' into the private life of anyone, including politicians, regardless of whether they engage in this socially beneficial activity voluntarily or whether it is their profession. We still remember, and it is not so long ago, how 'pseudojournalists' seeking sensations and 'pseudopoliticians' seeking cheap fame used to publish on the pages of newspapers photographs of leading representatives -- sometimes posing in a bathing suit on a diving board, other times in the nude in the bathtub. At that time, 14 years ago, newspaper readers were able to read what the 'celebrities' would be having for lunch (self-evidently a modest, meatless meal) and how they would spend their weekends (self-evidently with the family and reading books). Only the 'policy in the interest of the workers class' somehow did not get its fair share at that time.

"We will certainly not try to emulate the bourgeois press in this approach, nor shall we try to emulate its forms of manipulating people by means of propaganda (though this propaganda is effective, well-thought-out and artful). Our society does not need a mass of manipulated, apolitical individuals but will always be interested in a thoughtful and highly motivated man who thinks, understands and acts politically, a man who works voluntarily, out of true patriotism, for this country's prosperity."

Boudova concludes her article with a quote from another letter addressed to RUDE PRAVO, by reader J. Kraus from Plzen, in which the author expresses appreciation for the accomplishments of the socialist state.

SED'S VERNER REPORTS ON JUNE CEMA SESSION

AU151717 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Issue No 28/1982 p 3

[Interview with Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the 36th CEMA session -- date, place not given]

[Text] HORIZONT: What was typical of this year's CEMA session which took place in early June in Budapest?

Paul Verner: The 36th CEMA session was entirely marked by the unanimous view of all CEMA countries to consolidate their unity and cohesion and to deepen the socialist economic integration as an important prerequisite for a successful implementation of the economic and social objectives adopted by the party congresses of the fraternal parties.

It is being underscored in the positions of the SED Central Committee and of the Council of Ministers on the 36th CEMA session that cooperation within CEMA is constantly gaining more importance, also in view of the intensified confrontational policy and the exacerbation of the international situation by the aggressive imperialist quarters. Central to our activities in CEMA has been and still is primarily the development of the close interlacing of our national economy with the tremendous economic and scientific potential of the Soviet Union.

"Whereas the cooperation with the Soviet Union has been of priceless value already in the past in safeguarding the GDR's development during the storms of the class conflict with imperialism," as Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, put it in his closing speech at the fourth Central Committee session, "this will be the case to a much greater extent in the future."

Coping with the great effectiveness with the tasks in the economic field adopted by the 10th SED Congress and thus concurrently strengthening our republic, we are at the same time making an active contribution to the development of this vitally important community. The constantly expanding foreign trade relations with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries which this year involve 67 percent of our entire commodity exchange constitute the solid foreign trade foundation of our national economic development.

HORIZONT: What new steps were agreed upon at the CEMA session to deepen socialist economic integration?

Paul Verner: The agreements on cooperation in developing and applying microelectronics signed during the CEMA session should be above all mentioned in this context. It was pointed out at the fourth Central Committee session that a hard class struggle is also taking place in this field. U.S. imperialism and its allies are trying with the embargo policy, for example, to obstruct the development of microelectronics in the GDR. The only possible response to this is a combination of greater domestic achievements and deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. It is entirely in this spirit that the agreements signed in Budapest are oriented toward a close, multilateral collaboration in these fields which, as is well known, are of decisive significance for the performance and efficient development of the national economies of the CEMA countries. Thus the division of labor into research and development on the basis of a coordinated technical policy is central to the general agreements on robot technology which was also signed at this CEMA session. As a result it is possible to cut research expenditures and to shorten development times. The agreement envisages the unification and standardization of modules and individual parts on a high scientific-technical level. It enables the application of highly productive solutions in automation technology in the countries concerned and concurrently creates favorable prerequisites for the specialization and cooperation of the production. The mutual exchange of robot technology products governed by specialization and cooperation agreements which will be possible as a result will help to better meet the rapidly growing needs of the CEMA countries for these products which are important for production intensification.

As is well known, the 10th SED Congress has decreed the employment of 45,000 industrial robots in our national economy by 1985. In solving this complicated task we are increasingly able to depend on the cooperation with the CEMA countries agreed upon in Budapest which fully agrees with the stipulations made in implementation of the long-term program for production specialization between the GDR and the USSR.

HORIZONT: What is the content of the program for coordination of the national economic plans of the CEMA countries for the 1985-90 period adopted in Budapest?

Paul Verner: The program was prepared by the CEMA Planning Committee which is composed of the chairmen of the central planning organs of all CEMA countries. It proceeds from the achieved high level of economic interlacing among the CEMA member countries. This interlacing requires the CEMA countries to embark on coordinating their prospective plans in good time before the onset of another 5-year plan period. As was stressed at the fourth session, the requirements of the second half of the eighties already have an impact on the present tasks. Continuous economic growth must be also safeguarded for that period. This requires timely decisions concerning our economic structure while taking into consideration the stormily developing technical progress.

The program confirmed in Budapest envisages bilateral and multilateral coordination of 5-year plans for 1986-90 to begin as early as the second half of 1982. Proceeding from the decisions of the most recent party congresses of the fraternal parties, the program provides that the coordination of the 5-year plans should be complemented by a synchronization of basic problems of the economic policy of the CEMA countries. This will help to step up socialist economic intergration for the benefit of all participating countries.

HORIZONT: What problems are primarily involved?

Paul Verner: Cooperation in developing the raw material, fuel and power base as a primary strategic task for the further consolidation of the socialist community of states is central to the coordination of the 5-year plans. In doing so attention is primarily focused on a maximum utilization of domestic raw materials and power sources. In this context the CEMA session underscored the need to intensify the exchange of experiences on the rational use of fuels, power and raw materials, including secondary raw materials.

In addition to the utilization of all domestic resources, the participation in new projects in the Soviet Union constitutes for the GDR an important precondition for stably ensuring our raw materials needs on a long-term basis. These projects comprise among other things the construction of the Urengoy - Uzhgord gas pipeline on which recently the first young pipeline builders from the GDR began their work. The stipulation made by the CEMA session to jointly develop nuclear powerplant construction are also noteworthy. As early as under this 5-year plan the manufacture of equipment for 1,000-MW hydraulic pressure reactors will be started as a result of specialization and cooperation. It will be increasingly urgent in the future for the CEMA countries to step up their efforts to develop the capacities of nuclear powerplant construction on the basis of a close division of labor in both science and production.

HORIZONT: What was typical in the appearance of the delegates from young national states participating in the CEMA session?

Paul Verner: It has already become a fine tradition that, in addition to the 10 CEMA member countries and the SFRY which, under an agreement between the Yugoslav Government and CEMA constantly participates in the work of the council organs, delegations from some young states which have embarked upon the socialist road are participating. These countries are the People's Republic of Angola, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the PDRY, the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, the People's Republic of Mozambique and socialist Ethiopia.

In their speeches at the council session the representatives of these countries expressed their full agreement with the views of the delegation heads from the CEMA member countries according to which the greatest danger to peace and to the well-being of the peoples springs from the aggravated confrontational course of the United States and its NATO allies. They also valued the deepening of bilateral and multilateral cooperation with the CEMA member states as an essential prerequisite for strengthening economic independence and for securing social progress in their respective countries. It was convincingly proved that these relations have proved their worth, while the main emphasis in cooperation is being primarily placed on a consolidation of the state sector of the economy, the development of natural resources and the training of local national cadres. These close relations shall be even further developed in the future. Stipulations were made at the council session for perfecting the cooperation between CEMA and the developing countries. Last year CEMA countries rendered economic and technical assistance to 92 developing countries. The mutual commodity exchange has continuously expanded.

HORIZONT: What is the assessment of the outcome of the CEMA session in view of the trade war unleashed by the U.S. administration against the socialist countries?

Paul Verner: At their conference in Budapest the representatives of the CEMA countries first and foremost resolutely denounced the attempts by the ruling U.S. circles to turn world trade into a tool of political blackmail and trade war. They once more underscored their firm position to develop the economic trade and scientific-technical relations with capitalist states on an equal basis and for mutual benefit. The socialist countries have achieved good results in accomplishing the tasks of the current 5-year plan. Today they possess an important economic potential enabling them to resist the increased pressure of imperialist quarters. More than 30 percent of the world's industrial output is now being produced in the CEMA countries. In order to foil the intentions which the United States is pursuing with the intensified boycott policy, the member countries have reaffirmed their firm determination, together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community, to purposefully further enhance the worldwide refulgence of socialism by means of a stable economic and social development of the CEMA countries. The 36th CEMA session in Budapest has made an important contribution to this end.

FRG CITIZEN DETAINED FOR 'SUBVERSIVE ACTS'

AU151400 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) On Monday FRG citizen Johann Weggel was caught red-handed and taken into custody at the Hirschberg GDR border checkpoint. As a paid agent of the criminal Lampl gang he had actively participated in subversive acts on the GDR transit routes. Investigative proceedings were initiated and an arrest warrant issued. The "Mazda" automobile with license plates No FUE-CY 232 used for the crime was impounded.

SED'S SIEBER MEETS PERUVIAN CP'S BERNALES

AU151402 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- On Tuesday Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, received for a cordial talk Senator Enrique Bernales, general secretary of the Revolutionary Socialist Party of Peru (PSR). The guest reported on the recently held Second PSR Congress and the endeavors to strengthen the party and the necessary alliance of all leftist forces of the country. During the exchange of opinions which was also attended by Marcelo Rubio, member of the PSR national leadership, the sides concurrently stated that in order to safeguard world peace, the most urgent problem of the present, it is necessary to counter the adventurist intensive armament and confrontation course of the Reagan administration with a still more effective unity of action of the peace forces in all parts of the world. The SED and the PSR consider their friendly relations as a contribution to further strengthening the cooperation of the revolutionary forces, and will further continually develop these relations.

AUSTRIAN SERVICE MINISTER ARRIVES 14 JULY

LD151130 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI) Dr. Hertha Firnberg, Austrian minister of science and research, arrived for an official visit to Hungary Wednesday at the invitation of Bela Kopeczi, Hungarian minister of culture. The Austrian minister and her party are to discuss the state and development of Hungarian-Austrian cooperation in higher education, public collection and the two countries' scientific-technical relations.

JEWISH REPRESENTATION MEETS, ELECTS OFFICERS

AU141731 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jul 82 p 5

[MTI report: "Meeting of the National Representation of Hungarian Jews"]

[Text] At a plenary meeting of the national representation of Hungarian Jews, Imre Heber has been elected president, Dezso Bardi, Lajos Bakos and Artur Farkas vice presidents and Mrs Dr Geza Seifert general secretary. On the basis of decree No 22 of 1957, the Presidential Council has approved their election in advance. The meeting was attended and addressed by Istvan Straub, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs.

JANUARY-MAY ECONOMIC FIGURES REPORTED 14 JULY

LD141842 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Budapest, July 14 (MTI) -- According to data issued by the Central Statistics Office, in January-May the gross production of Hungary's socialist industrial sector was 1.9 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1981. The machine engineering enterprises raised their output by 3.2 per cent, the chemical industry by 2.8 per cent, while the other branches increased production by 1.1-1.7 per cent, except in metallurgy where the output did not reach the level of January-May 1981. Hungarian industry sold 1.4 per cent more to domestic market and recorded 0.9 per cent higher export. Compared to the manforce in January-May 1981, the number of industrial workers declined by 28,000 corresponding to 1.8 per cent. The output per worker surpassed the previous year's figure by 3.8 per cent.

The output of the construction industry was 3 per cent lower, while the number of workers here decreased by 4.6 per cent. In agriculture, the procurement of live animals and animal products went up by 1.1 and 4.3 per cent respectively. As for milk, egg and wool procurement. 3.5 per cent more was bought up in January-May this year than in the first five months of 1981, while plant produce procurement was 5.6 per cent lower than in the corresponding period of last year.

The cash income of the population from central funds increased by 6.7 per cent. The consumer price index was 5.6 per cent higher than a year back. Out of the increase, 0.9 per cent was due to the price measures adopted in 1982. Retail trade sold 7.3 percent more at current prices (1.9 per cent more at comparable prices) than a year earlier. In January-May this year socialist organs spent 46,300 million forints on investments, that is, 1.2 per cent more than in the first five months of 1981. Within this, the sum spent on state investments declined, while that of enterprisal investments increased. Calculated at current prices, Hungarian imports in the first five months were 1.1 per cent higher than last year, while its exports were 1.2 per cent lower.

FIGYELO EXPLAINS CHANGE IN EXCHANGE RATES

LD151952 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 15 Jul 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI) -- Today's issue of FIGYELO, an economic political weekly, carries an article on the modification of the rates of exchange that took place in Hungary this week.

"The lasting unfavourable development of world economy, the ever tighter external markets and the reduction in the price of several export goods are hindering the setting up of external economic balance. Government measures are required which promote favourable foreign trade processes, stimulate export and reduce import demands. Simultaneously, it is necessary to balance the consumption of population and enterprises with productivity. Modification of the rates of exchange and the introduction of some financial measures have therefore been introduced. Exchange rates are important in the implementation of our economic political targets, and, in general, should meet three requirements:

-- reflect the real changes of home and external prices, and assure a flexible reaction to the movements of prices in world economy,

-- assure the stability of the forint, i.e. counteract international inflation effects as far as possible,

-- contribute to the maintenance of economic balance, the management of foreign trade without administrative measures, i.e. the establishment of the desired proportion of export and import interests.

These requirements do not work fully and equally. Depending on the internal and external economic situation one or other of the requirements become paramount to the detriment of the others. For example, the protection against international inflation -- continuous revaluation -- can weaken export interest and promote import interest, thus making the strengthening of external economic balance more difficult.

Hungary has pursued a flexible exchange rates policy and the rates of exchange have expressed values to a greater extent. Exchange rates measures introduced in October, 1981, which established unified exchange rates of the forint and issued weekly modifications, proved to be efficient and provided greater opportunities for all economic branches to closer follow changes in the international monetary market. Significant results have been achieved in the protection against inflation. Under the present international economic circumstances the pressure of international inflation is less than in previous years, and it also permits a seven percent devaluation of forint on average as compared with convertible currencies.

"The reduction of exchange rates level is expected to accelerate the process of the redistribution of enterprise incomes -- to the benefit of those companies which work and export better. Financial measures encourage enterprises to reabsorb a part of the profit into their budget. The strengthening of the balance that promotes the function of exchange rates is aimed at reducing various subsidies and repayment to the government budget. It is to help decision making on economic exports to develop and external economic balance. It is to be taken into account that there is a limit in the effect of exchange rates modifications and, apart from various administrative measure, the development of production and realization remains to be the key to the promotion of external economic balance."

NINTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONTINUES

Youth Issues Addressed 15 July

LD151354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee on issues pertaining to young people is continuing in Warsaw. After the report of the Central Committee Politburo, which was delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, discussions began.

The first to take the floor was Zofia Makowska, Central Committee member and a teacher at Lycee No 45 in Warsaw. In her speech she pointed out the need to combine educational tasks in all the cells of the socialist system of education with self-education. She recognized as particularly dangerous the direction of education which promoted consumption models and attitudes in the past decade. In her view, the authenticity of youth organizations also declined in the past. This is why concrete tasks, above all, must be set for young people. They must be taught to solve difficulties and conflicts wisely.

The next speaker, Jerzy Nastalczyk, Central Committee member and machine setter in (Zeltorz) in (Zwierz), stated that a lot of attention should be attached to deepening the principles of social justice. Relying on detailed statistical data, the speaker described the social and living conditions of young people from various milieus, and in particular of young working class married couples, which are difficult in many respects. In solving their problems, he went on to stress, young people should be bolder and more active, including in forums of various representative organs.

Krzysztof Dorosz. Central Committee member and a private farmer from Biala Podlaska Voivodship, talked about the problems of the rural youth milieu. Particularly great attention, in his opinion, should be paid to the still worrying phenomena of migration from the countryside to towns. Vigorous and complex activities should be undertaken in this area.

Speeches Summarized

LD151744 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Here is a summary of some of the voices in the debate at today's session of the Central Committee plenum.

Stanislawa Browinska, member of the Presidium of the Central Auditing Commission and worker at the [name indistinct] wool works, shared her personal impressions on the upbringing of children and young people.

The next speaker, Eugeniusz Jakubaszek, candidate member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Koszalin Voivodship PZPR committee, spoke about matters which contribute to a correct relationship between the party and youth and the party and the youth movement. He said that it is equally important to care about authentic partnership in contacts with young people and about sensible autonomy for the youth movement.

Jerzy Jaskiernia, chairman of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth and deputy chairman of the Central Committee Youth Commission, referred to opinions concerning the nonimplementation of the 1972 seventh Central Committee plenum resolution contained in the report of the Central Committee Politburo. According to him, the most serious accusation is that the youth policy was limited to mere rhetoric, particularly when in implementing the principle of partnership. The issues of the young generation, the speaker stated, cannot be limited today merely to economic matters, because the biggest drama is the moral crisis, which cannot be overcome immediately.

Jerzy Jaskiernia also considered it essential for the knowledge of the program of the ninth congress to be popularized among young people.

At 1600 the Central Committee resumed the plenary session in seven working groups. Debate continues on the problems of the young generation.

Guests, experts and representatives of the leaderships of youth organizations invited to the plenum are taking part in the debates of the working groups. Members of the central party authorities from voivodships are taking part in the discussion in individual teams. The debates are chaired by members of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat.

First Day Session Closes

LD151752 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpt] The ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum on issues pertaining to young people is the subject of the day. We go over to our reporting point in the Central Committee building. Adam Bronikowski is at the microphone:

[Bronikowski] Exactly 18 minutes ago the first day of the deliberations of the ninth Central Committee plenum ended. Deliberations will be resumed tomorrow at 1000.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE COMMISSIONS MEET 14 JULY

LD151340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Six PZPR Central Committee commissions met yesterday.

The Commission for Proposals, Complaints and Signals from the population discussed the role of party organizations and members in improving the functioning of administrative offices at basic voivodship level. It was stated that while there are positive examples of an improvement in the situation -- such as, for example at the level of official-citizen contact -- many irregularities, bureaucratic practices and shortcomings have unfortunately been found in the work of institutions, offices and enterprises. Passivity and an opportunistic approach in officials' handling of the everyday affairs of people who approach the administration must be combatted.

The Commission for Science and Education examined a draft law on academic degrees and titles and familiarized itself with the situation in the social sciences. The commission made a number of important comments on the proposed draft, at the same time recommending that a discussion be held on model reforms of the system of awarding academic degrees and titles.

The Agriculture Commission tackled the technical directions of the reconstruction of agriculture up to 1990. There was also discussion of agriculture's currently most important tasks and of the economic and political situation in the countryside. During the discussion, it was stressed that the directions for the technical reconstruction of agriculture proposed at the meeting correspond to current and future needs, since deliveries from the engineering and chemical industries will have a decisive significance for the successful solution of food economy problems. Much attention was given to the mechanization of production on small farms with no horses.

The Women's Commission discussed problems of the household in conditions of economic crisis. It was stated that in order to alleviate the threats and shortages affecting households it is essential to take measures concerning shaping the pattern of consumption and ensuring regularity of supplies and distribution of the bulk of goods in accordance with principles of social justice. There was also discussion of the situation of rural households.

The topic for discussion by the Commission for Social Policy was the concept and directions of social policy in 1983-85 and up to 1990. It was stated that one of the most important factors that will have a decisive bearing on the development of the country's economy and, as a result, on the profile of social policy, will be the currently planned changes in the demographic structure. A considerable increase in the number of children of school age and people of post-production age must be taken into account.

Poland will undergo a process of demographic aging. In the discussion, the issue of better preparation of the education system at all levels for the needs of the national economy was raised. At present, particular difficulties are noted in employing young people in line with the qualifications they have obtained. Considerable space was devoted to the issue of excessive unearned incomes. The members of the commission recalled the vital need to speed up work on the tax system, which will counteract excessive and often unjustified incomes.

POLITBURO VIEWS MONETARY SITUATION 9 JULY

AU141647 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Jul 82 p 1

[PAP report: "Meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] On 9 July, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the sociopolitical effects of the monetary and market situation during the first half of 1982 and prescribed the necessary situation during the first half of 1982 and prescribed the necessary tasks to be taken up in the immediate future.

It was said that despite the still unfavorable monetary and market situation resulting from a rapid increase in people's incomes and an unsatisfactory level of production and supplies of consumer goods, certain progress in stabilizing the market has been achieved, particularly as far as food products and especially rationed food products are concerned. It was stressed at the same time that there are still considerable shortages of industrial goods. In light of this, local decisions concerning rationing which conflict with the established principles were criticized.

The Politburo stated that a growth in production will play an important role in halting the fall in people's standard of living, and further consistent implementation of the economic reform should also help. In the spirit of the seventh Central Committee plenum, the Politburo recognizes that it is essential for party organizations and cells to act vigorously for the sake of reform. This activity should include setting in motion workers' self-management bodies in enterprises.

The Politburo recognizes at the same time that it is essential to present tasks for achieving monetary and market stability within the framework of the 3-year economic stabilization plan for 1983-85. These tasks should be particularly aimed at making changes in the structure of production for the sake of the market and also exports.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the work going on in complex changes in the wage system. It was said that the 28 June 1982 Council of Ministers resolution concerning wages for workers in state enterprises is the first stage in changes that could improve the wage system which has been in force up to now, and the resolution makes it possible to increase wages in proportion to the economic and financial results achieved by enterprises.

At the same time, guidelines concerning comprehensive amendments to the principles behind wages were examined.

It was stressed that the new wage system which ought to be introduced on 1 January 1983 must provide a stronger incentive for efficient work, in other words, it must ensure that more efficient work will be better rewarded. This should be a just system, and its principles must be understood by every worker. Attention was also drawn to the need for possible pay raises without any change in position.

The Politburo recognized that it is essential for the work on this new wage system to be carried out with broad social consultation.

The Politburo placed party members and cells under the obligation to take part in this consultation on the principles behind the new system, which the Ministry for Labor, Wages and Social Affairs will submit for social appraisal in July of this year.

Reports on how the resolutions of the seventh Central Committee plenum are being implemented between the eighth and ninth plenums, and on how those of the seventh plenum are being implemented were approved and recommended for publication.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS APPROVES YOUTH PROGRAM

LD151730 Warsaw PAP in English 1517 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] PAP Warsaw 15 July -- The Council of Ministers has approved "the main lines of action stemming from the programme of improving the conditions of the start of young people into life and career".

When approving the programme, the government [word indistinct] the outline of steps discussed below to be the most urgent and important under the present conditions.

Improvement in the conditions of the younger generation's start into life and career depends considerably on solving the housing programme. In this connection, there will be a striving in the house policy of the 1980s to create the best possible conditions for developing housing construction to the implementation of which the interested people will remarkably contribute with their own work. Small housing cooperatives and cooperative associations for the construction of one-family houses should be particularly encouraged.

The reform of the system of management, now being put into effect, should encourage enterprises to rationalize their actions also in the sphere of employment. This can make it difficult to ensure suitable jobs for some groups of young graduates. However, most graduates will find jobs in many sectors of public services, neglected in Poland, such as postal services, municipal transport, health-service, welfare, education and financial institutions.

It is possible to create new jobs also by expanding manufacturing and service cooperatives. Youth cooperatives, including student ones employing also graduates, can be a special form of these cooperatives. They can be a impotant source of new jobs. The setting up of an employment agency for taking up odd jobs will be very important especially for young people.

Also indispensable is assistance from the state to young people who take over family farms from their parents. The assistance should take the form of preferences in granting credits and priority in buying machines and other means of production and building materials. The farms established as a result of new settlement and those taken over from parents should be given far reaching assistance in the form of consultancy by the farm service.

It is necessary to create genuine chances of promotion for young people. Professional vertical promotion, consisting in assuming ever higher posts in the professional hierarchy, should depend on results of work, professional skills, ability to manage teams of subordinates and correct moral posture and ethics. It is also necessary to create horizontal paths of advancement which would enhance the motivation for better work in every post and acquiring higher qualifications, irrespective of the location of a post in the vertical hierarchy. With a view to that, a system will be worked out of qualification, professional and expert degrees and titles marking the stages of horizontal advancement. Securing of conditions for the young people to co-manage work establishments requires that the young take an active part in the activities of workers' and cooperative self-government.

An important role in the general educational system will be played by education of young people through work. The start of young people into life and career depends to a considerable extent on the level of technical education which is indispensable in the period of dynamic advances of technology.

The Council of Ministers, while accepting the "programme of improving conditions of young people's start to life and career", approved the timetable for implementation of the tasks stemming from the "programme". All in all, it envisages 100 concrete tasks to be implemented by economic and educational ministries, state administration and the Planning Commission.

RZECZYWISTOSC INTERVIEWS MESSNER ON PARTY STRENGTH

AU132100 Warsaw RZECZYWISTOSC in Polish 23 May 82 pp 1,4

[Jaroslaw Lawrynowicz interview with Prof Zbigniew Messner, PZPR Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice: "Let Us Rebuild the Party's Strength" -- date and place not given -- interview authorized on 6 May]

[Text] [Question] The party is going through a difficult period. Despite the fact that its ninth congress program is probably the best ever devised, the party is unable to stimulate the necessary social response. What is the situation in this connection in Katowice Voivodship, in which large sections of our workers class are concentrated and whose party organization is numerically the strongest?

[Answer] It is not so easy to answer your question. First, the events within the Katowice Voivodship party are a reflection of the country's situation. Our organization is neither better nor worse in any respect. In my view, that which is taking place in the party as a whole and in the country is being more or less reflected in Katowice Voivodship, even though some events may be less acute. Whenever we speak about the political situation we must analyze our achievements in greater depth. We should also take a look at the reasons for the present state of affairs and see the errors of party management and of party internal life in the seventies as well as the events that took place between August 1980 and December 1981. If we are to be objective, we should point up the real errors committed up to 1980, but we should also concede that these errors were taken advantage of by the adversaries of socialism in a very skillful manner and with a very good knowledge of propaganda, which has made certain inroads into social mentality, including the mentality of party members. The present task is to reverse this situation. As you have said, the ninth congress adopted the best program ever and we have accomplished a great reform of the party's internal life as far as democracy is concerned, but we must bear in mind that our adversaries, aware of their opportunities, engaged in very militant activities against us. Between the ninth congress and November 1981 their activities were very determined and real and they undermined the achievements of the party at every possible occasion. That is why we should realize that the consolidation of the party calls for enormous work and, what is most important, for specific actions. Not even great declarations and speeches, which we also need, will do the job of specific action. Words must be matched by deeds, and this is the foremost task of our Katowice party organization and of our entire party.

[Question] Some politicians seem to like to argue that our society's too low political consciousness was the source of errors and distortions. Would you risk asserting that the level of the ideological training in the party itself was and is adequate?

[Answer] This is another difficult question. The level in question was not adequate because if it was we would not have had the problems of ideological disarmament, the party mentality would not have suffered such great ravages and the impudent propaganda promoted by our political adversaries would have been rebutted. If we speak of society's political education, I think that our society has become a politically educated society in the past 30 odd years. In my view the only question is to what extent the rank-and-file party members have absorbed the basic ideas of socialism and Marxism -- that is, how far they have been armed with the necessary knowledge of these ideas. There is no doubt that we made some errors in this regard and that therefore not all common party members possessed the necessary knowledge of ideology to enable them to motivate their activities.

[Question] The fact that people give a different interpretation of the party spirit [partyjnosc] no doubt is a confirmation of this state of affairs.

[Answer] Precisely. The way in which the party spirit and the attitude of the party member are understood. [sentence as received] Another thing we forget is that not only leading persons committed errors. The knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and ideology I spoke about should indicate that opportunism is one of the enemies of the development of the party and life. That is why, if opportunism continued to spread through expediency or passivity, the errors in question would be to some extent the responsibility of the entire party. We are hard put to assert that grassroots party members would also be responsible because this would be most unjust. The thing we must bear in mind is that we are all responsible for the party -- for its economic and political activities.

[Question] The party must not do its work without taking account of reality. The present crisis constitutes a sad experience in this regard. How far is the economic situation reflected within the party?

[Answer] The economic situation has made its impact not only on the party, but on the entire sociopolitical life as well. As regards the party, we should state that its position is bad because, being naturally attuned to the construction of socialism, social justice and a system that meets all of society's material and spiritual needs, it is at present unable to overcome the difficulties it continues to encounter. The party is aware of the fact that the country's economic situation makes it impossible to meet such needs. This is a very bitter truth for the party. Of course, these material difficulties affect the party's condition because they are responsible for internal dissatisfaction.

[Question] Constant efforts to strengthen and regenerate the party are necessary. How can this be done?

[Answer] The ninth congress outlined how the party should be regenerated. The ninth congress resolution, with which we should begin, outlined a clear program for the party's regeneration. The consistent implementation of the ninth congress resolutions will certainly produce such a regeneration. The only thing is that we may encounter unforeseen difficulties when implementing this program. The development of the country's political situation, including its development in the most recent period, may call for certain corrections and some shifts in emphasis. Some of these corrections will have to be implemented more rapidly and some more slowly, but, generally speaking, the ninth congress resolutions are conducive to the party's regeneration and are consistent. Please note the fact that the congress resolutions clearly outline the economic program and the program for internal party life and the new statute guarantees the democracy of internal party life and the new statute guarantees the democracy of internal party life. They also include the idea of national agreement and cooperation with all sections of our society. They include all that, and all that should be implemented. We will certainly implement it.

[Question] What has weakened the party more -- the internal struggles within its ranks or the 16 months of battles with the Solidarity extreme?

[Answer] There is no doubt that external factors were decisive in that because the actions of Solidarity extremists or, generally speaking, of political extremists weakened the party in that it had to fight against counterrevolution and attempts to halt socialist development. Some slogans penetrated the party and were accepted by some party members. That this was so is best illustrated by the process of the party's self-purge. Not all members have remained in the party, and some of them left voluntarily, having decided that they could not agree with the party's programmatic line. We also had to remove many members because their attitudes and ideological confusion could only weaken the party. External actions were also decisive in giving rise to various phenomena within the Marxist party which had to fight them in order to be a vanguard and united party and a party of sorts -- one that is divided into factions.

[Question] What role should party levels play vis-a-vis plant organizations?

[Answer] We have to distinguish between the elected party level and the level of the executive or regular apparatus. They are two elements, both of which serve the basic party organization. The party's strength is the strength of basic party organizations. The stronger the basic organizations -- those small organisms of the party -- the stronger the party is. This is because each party member whose attitude is unambiguous, who can influence his milieu and who represents all the qualities of a good party member constitutes a force. On the other hand, all party levels and the executive apparatus are expected to serve -- that is, to make it easier to implement resolutions, to help, to indicate solutions to listen to views, to correct their activities and to organize internal party life.

[Question] How should the party's leading role be demonstrated now?

[Answer] The party plays its role in the socialist system by seeing to it that party members implement the necessary programs. Party members have the duty of implementing the party program in all echelons, wherever they happen to be and wherever they work, which does not mean that there should be no control of and accounting for actual implementation. The party's leading role signifies the mobilization of all society's forces that are positively disposed toward the socialist system in order to jointly implement the system's principles. The most important feature of that role is the concern that whatever has been decided is translated into action.

[Question] How do you view the relationship between science and political practice as a scientist?

[Answer] It is an obvious relationship which is often difficult to implement because this implementation depends on such things as the standards of the sciences, their genuine empirical research and the speed of devising and implementing scientific conclusions. Of course, I also have in mind the social sciences. If basic research promoted by these sciences is more intense -- by basic research I mean whatever determines their development and the development of the scientific cadre -- and if they place more of their research at the disposal of the party and government, things will be all the better. But if something is neglected -- for example, if basic research and the development of the cadre is neglected or narrowed down -- then their practical implementation will have little effect. This is obvious. We must pay special attention to the social sciences and ensure that they are able to undergo a profound inner development to meet the needs of the economy. It is also important that the party and especially the people in power on behalf of the party should avail themselves of the social sciences. That should be stressed. A system should be created in which those who hold certain functions on behalf of the party want to and must avail themselves of the social sciences.

[Question] Not so long ago you left the Academy of Economics, where you worked. The cordiality with which you were bidden farewell shows that you have not burned your bridges and have not been lost to science.

[Answer] I have assumed duties and try to fulfill them to the best of my ability. However, I regard them as temporary commitments in that I have not been trained for this kind of work, which is not my ultimate aim. That is why I regard my links with the academy as a guarantee that I can stay in my profession. Briefly, I am an academic instructor who has worked 30 years in his profession and who has no intention of giving up the ties with his milieu.

[Question] All party members are convinced that there must be agreement with our society, and the Sejm's most recent declaration was made in this spirit. However, no agreement is possible without trust. Which arguments convince people and make it possible to come to terms with them?

[Answer] At present people can be convinced only by specific solutions and deeds as well as by proof of concrete action. People can be convinced by whatever is credible: specific declarations and decisions and even legislation. Agreement will be embraced by people when we as a party and all the authorities who wield power on behalf of the party create such agreement through specific action. I think that the most recent decisions made by the Military Council of National Salvation and by the Sejm seek just that. The consistent efforts to alleviate the conditions of martial law are concrete proof of our intentions. These efforts are in line with the previous promise that this alleviation will occur as the country's situation becomes normal. It is in this way that we continue to prove that we want complete national agreement.

[Question] In your interview last September for the Gdansk weekly CZAS [TIME], you said among other things: "I have not always had incentives for action for various reasons, including the one that I am against arbitrary leadership by the party, which has the main factor in this regard." Now you not only have incentives for action, but you are even able to help create the climate that is necessary if others are to enjoy such incentives. Do you in your actions provide for measures that would prevent the absence of valuable individuals from the stream of social militancy or that would at least minimize such an absence?

[Answer] I have always taken the view that important problems can be solved only with the participation of the largest possible number of wise people who have something relevant to say. This does not mean that all views are heard and that all of them are correct. There can be controversial views. The task for the leader or for him who makes decisions is to extract from all such views those that are most correct and necessary at a given time. A unit as a voivodship is faced with many economic and social problems. That is why in order to map out the lines of its development in its specific situation and the development of its industries, which must be made to produce large amounts of goods for the national economy, it is necessary to listen to every expert from every sector. It is necessary to listen to experts from industry, the economy, sociology, ecology and to all other experts who are responsible for creating man's living conditions. We must realize that every working person in Katowice Voivodship, which is a difficult voivodship insofar as conditions and the natural environment are concerned, must be able to regenerate his strength when he returns home after work. Of course, he must have health protection, be able to send his children to school, partake in cultural activities, enjoy recreation and so on. That is why I think that my activities should enable all those who have something to say to say it, regardless of whether what they say pleases those in charge and is consistent with current conditions. We should bear in mind that present conditions can change in the future. Some solutions are maximum solutions, but we should realize such solutions are arrived at by small steps, which must be made consistently.

[Question] How is this done in practice?"

[Answer] As for me, I have drawn up a list of the people with whom I have talks and listen to their views. We talk alone. Aside from that, groups of experts in voivodship offices work on specific long-term solutions. We try to ensure that the administrative authorities are able to engage in all-out activities. We do not interfere in any details.

[Question] How do you evaluate party aktivs? What about the people who now support the party, but who were unable to show any militancy at a time when the party needed it most because it had to struggle against various extremists and against the dangers resulting from its internal disruption? Are not many such people in the party aktivs?

[Answer] Party aktivs are the most valuable element for every party, including our party. Party aktivs have faced various situations which either made them more militant or more pessimistic, which means that they have experienced the sickness that affected us. Nonetheless, as the most recent period of time has demonstrated, our party aktivs are good aktivs and have become very militant, generally speaking. They have been reinforced through the elections on the occasion of the report-election campaign. Old comrades were also most useful and helpful in the most difficult periods of time.

Please remember that general negation was the distincitive feature of the discussion on the subject of the Katowice party forum. Of course, this negation was always done indirectly or from the point of view of one or two people. The truth was that all the party aktivs there were aware that the party might be disrupted and pushed to the "right" and tried to prevent this from happening. Those were tempered aktivs. Today the situation is different, not only because the ninth congress is behind us, but also because the fourth, sixth and seventh plenums are behind us. Our party is now internally homogeneous and party aktivs work for the party. I would even say that young party aktivs have also gained much toughness and experience during this period and that they may use them most profitably in the future provided that they are never manipulated by dignitaries.

[Question] Do not present times favor the consolidation of the submissive attitude of aktivs vis-a-vis the party apparatus, which means that a style of action that is harmful to the party itself may again establish itself?

[Answer] Well, we must counter such practices. Party aktivs must never indulge in so-called submissiveness toward a few people who work in specific positions in the party apparatus. There can be no such submissiveness because if there is all other habits will come back. All the same, we must bear in mind that a good party apparatus which knows how to cooperate with the social aktivs and which is at one with these aktivs on the basis of partnership and common views is a force.

[Question] Why is the style of party work changing so slowly?

[Answer] This is so for many reasons, and one of them is the fact that it is a most difficult task to eliminate man's habits. The thing is that man always likes to go back to his habits and to choose the easiest course of action. Going back to one's habits is the easiest thing to do and is no doubt anchored in the nature of man. However, I think that the continuous threats to the party, especially up to 13 December 1981, were caused by other reasons which were responsible for the fact that, although we wanted to change the style of party work, we did certain things in the party by any means at our disposal. It is true that we realized that they had to be changed, but we used them all the same. We now continue to change them and this is not a lightning process, but no doubt a consistent one.

[Question] How did the voivodship party apparatus accept you as a person coming from the outside?

[Answer] I am hard put to answer this question. You should better ask those people. I would not like to say anything on this subject.

[Question] In the aforementioned CZAS interview you said you did not visualize yourself as a worker of the party apparatus. I do not think that you assumed the duties of the first secretary of the voivodship committee against your principles. What has changed your mind?

[Answer] I never imagined that I could be the first secretary of the voivodship committee on a regular basis. My previous duties were different and I was trained for difterent duties, which does not mean that I was not a party activist and a social activist. I was a member of the executive committee of a basic party organization and of a town committee and I always cooperated with them. My view is that in the present period a party member and a Pole has no right to decide for himself what to do. He should do what is required by current needs and what the party asks him to do. I regard my work as a party task to be accomplished.

[Question] How can your experience influence a change in the party apparatus' workstyle and are there any chances for unity between the apparatus and the party?

[Answer] There are chances. If there were not, I would not have involved myself in this at all. There are many simplifications here. Simplified views do more harm than good. There is no doubt that the party apparatus has weaknesses and we have spoken about this within the party more than once. The weaknesses do not result from the nature of the party apparatus, but from the faults of certain people working in it. One cannot generalize about this; the party apparatus has had some very good people who are still working in it. Their work has been very effective and they have performed great services. I believe every one of us occupying a particular post must act jointly in changing the party apparatus' workstyle. If we say that one of our mistakes up to now has been the fact that the party apparatus or individual cells have not fulfilled the party's leadership role, then we must now do everything and make a joint effort so that this new style may guarantee what is the strongest element in the socialist system -- a real leadership role by a Marxist-Leninist party. We must all strive for this jointly. We did not need dignitiaries and directors and we still do not. Now we must make a change and act according to political principles. We must use arguments and jointly create a climate which is in a certain sense political agitation. This is a slow and difficult process, but certainly feasible. Besides this, we must remember that work in the party apparatus is not only responsible, but demands a lot of dedication. We must dispose of many myths on this subject. Public opinion very often simplifies things, maybe on the basis of justifiable phenomena in the past, but right now the situation requires that everyone who comes to the party apparatus must expect hard work. He cannot count on privileges, of which there are hardly any right now, not even financial ones.

[Question] One of the principles of Leninism, if not a chief principle, behind echelon policy is the opinion of nonparty people on a candidate for a party post. When can this principle have a chance to be implemented in our party practice?

[Answer] It seems to me that there is already a chance. There are no obstacles to implementing it right now. For before someone is given the position of director -- and I am not speaking about the competitions which we organize -- it is possible even without competitions to research public opinion and find out what people at his old place of work think about him and what the people in his new place of work think. A party organization can carry out this task and gather opinions about him, find out what people think of him and what kind of person he is, what his character is like, the extent of his knowledge and so on.

[Question] So why do they not do so?

[Answer] I think it is because there is still fluctuation between the old and the new system. But they are doing research in many cases. At least I believe that this is being done in some cases in our voivodship, in other words, opinion is sought before someone is appointed to a position. I give my opinion in some cases. We could certainly find examples where this was not done although the possibilities were there.

[Question] The burdens of martial law on the community are being relieved. Do you not think the time has come to also relieve the party of these burdens? I have in mind the Politburo resolution, called by the apparatus a Central Committee instruction, which is not without influence on the fact that the process of democratization within the party is being halted.

[Answer] Yes. But it is already being done. It is being done by, for example, a decision by the same Politburo to suspend certain features of the instruction, as a result of which they have now been suspended. I assume that as life becomes more stable, the instruction will be completely suspended; for example in the Katowice Voivodship, we apply the law not only to the entire party but also to the voivodship organization, completely ignoring the instruction. We do so whereve. the right conditions exist for applying the law, and usually the conditions are right. However, if there were exceptional circumstances making it impossible to apply the law, then we would apply the instruction.

[Question] As a voivodship committee secretary, how often did you use the powers of the law?

[Answer] In our case, this law was applied particularly to me. When I became secretary, three secretaries came into office with me in accordance with the instruction. However, the next secretary during the following plenum, Comrade Zielinski, was elected voivodship committee secretary in a secret vote because he was a member of the executive committee, having been elected normally during an information and electoral conference. By the way, I was also appointed to the voivodship committee plenum team during an information and electoral conference.

[Question] None of the many interviews with you has avoided economic problems. So allow me to also ask you finally an "economic" question. How much do you earn as the first secretary of the largest voivodship party organization in the country?

[Answer] The same as all secretaries. Earnings are more or less the same for all. Differences are minimal, by several hundred zloties. Am I supposed to say how much I earn? The salary for the office of voivodship committee secretary amounts to Z20,300. And that is what the first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Committee earns.

[Interviewer] Thank you for the interview.

TRYBUNA LUDU REJECTS SOLIDARITY APPEAL

LD160842 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 15 Jul 82

["They Have Understood Nothing" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul -- For several days Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish have been (?thriving) on yet another sensation, writes Jerzy Bielecki in TRYBUNA LUDU. They report that the centers of the Polish opposition, groups of former "Solidarity" leaders operating underground, have appealed for a halt for the time being to all protest actions -- demonstrations, strikes, etc. "We are giving the authorities a chance," says an excerpt from the appeal as quoted by "Radio Free Europe" and "Voice of America." But they immediately add the following quote from the underground appeal: "... if martial law is not lifted, if those interned and condemned for violating martial law are not released, then...."

What then? And here the truly pharisaical nature of the whole appeal becomes evident. The antisocialist underground leaders are now resorting to obvious threats. If you don't give us (this is addressed to the authorities) the opportunity to operate legally and do not release our comrades and friends, we will not talk to you, we will switch to direct confrontation. In a month or so we are organizing a general strike and forming defense groups at factories and in towns.

Today we hear the same threatening but empty words we heard 10 months ago, emphasized with false gestures about a desire to conclude an accord, albeit on condition of the restoration of the situation prior to 13 December 1981.

Therefore, it must be rpeated once more, clearly and precisely, that the idea of national accord can and must ripen through joint labor for the socialist homeland. There is not and cannot be an accord with the enemies of socialism, with the antisocialist underground, with those who want to go on using the strike as a weapon, who distribute hostile leaflets and materials, and incite young people to street demonstrations and disturbances. Those who cooperate with anti-Polish radio stations, who approve of American sanctions against their own country, who consider as a vital right the slogan "The Worse the Better" [passage indistinct] of the patriotic national rerewal movement. This movement unties all Poles who are not adversaries of socialism and who value the country's development in the present conditions of the [?state) system. It is not threats of strikes and of confrontation that Poland needs today.

ARMY DAILY SPECULATES ON SMUGGLING INCIDENT

AU141700 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Estez commentary: "Who Owns This Radio Transmitter?"]

[Text] Mr Roger Noel's arrest by the Polish authorities at the moment when he was about to hand over a radio transmitter that he smuggled in to representatives of the antisocialist underground in Poland continues to be the topic discussed in various press commentaries, of course primarily in Belgium. The other speakers on the subject are institutions and persons who had something to do either with the case or at least with the negative nature of the story.

Late on 7 July Belgian radio gave the floor to Mrs Sabine Visistranau, Roger Noel's friend who accompanied the latter on his trip to Warsaw. As is known, he arrived in Warsaw escorting a truck carrying to Poland drugs as "charity gifts" to our people. Mrs Visistranau told the listeners in dramatic terms what she saw, and since she did not see much, her story mainly concerned her own experiences when, having learned about the friend's bad break, she "immediately left Poland on the first available plane."

However, although Mrs Sabine Visistranau did not see much herself, she was insistently telling the listerners that the Belgian authorities, and particularly the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Brussels, which officially authorized Noel to transport drugs to Poland, bore no responsibility whatsoever for the smuggling of the radio transmitter. The authorization letter itemized in detail what the truck load contained -- naturally, except for the radio transmitter which was carefully hidden -- and requested everyone concerned to assist the driver in crossing the frontier.

"Such documents," Mrs Visistranau said, "are being issued to all Belgians going to Poland. It is routine matter, like issuing visas, and it does not make the Foreign Affairs Ministry responsible for the smuggling..."

The talk by Noel's friend, which we quoted from a UPI report, also contained her impressions of Poland, and they were given, even according to the American agency, "in the bleakest colors."

"Life in that country is a hell experienced daily... Things have gone so far that even the former Hitlerite concentration camps have reopened to accomodate the internees..." Those are only samples of the account Mrs Visistranau gave Belgian radio listerners of the situation in Poland.

On 8 July, the Belgian Foreign Affairs Ministry itself made a statement on the subject and expressed the fear that the Noel affair "may jeopardize the conveyance of charity gifts" to Poland, which amounted to 5-6 truckloads a week. The ministry confirmed that each truck's escort was provided with a letter from the Foreign Affairs Ministry which "specifies and itemizes the load," but of course it also refused to accept any responsibility for the smuggling of the transmitter.

The Social Democratic International Confederation of Free Trade Unions based in Brussels is the actual organizer of the transported loads. But of course it has also denied any involvement on its part in the case of the smuggling of the transmitter.

Another party to make a statement on the subject was the "Society for Free Radio Waves" which, until recently, was headed by Roger Noel and which, in Belgium, has been mainly engaged in supporting... pirate radio stations. But even that organization, which is for us very strange indeed, denied in its statement any participation in smuggling the radio transmitter to Warsaw. It said that the society "did not even know anything about the intention to transport a transmitter."

Thus the question -- who is ultimately responsible for the actual contents of the goods shipped to Poland from Belgium in the framework of charity aid and who was behind the shipment of that transmitter brought in by Mr Noel -- remains open.

GENERAL KISZCZAK ON MARTIAL LAW, OPPOSITION

LD151332 Warsaw PAP in English 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 14 July -- The weekly POLITYKA in its latest issue published an interview with Poland's Minister of the Interior Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak.

While analyzing the current situation, the minister pointed to the conspicuous improvement as regards order and discipline in this country and to growing trends in production or the falling trend in the production decline.

The persisting threats to the internal and external security of the Polish state are an outcome of the unwaning determination of the opponents of socialism, who receive inspiration and material support from foreign anticommunist centres and make repeated attempts to destabilize this country's socio-political and economic situation.

These attempts prove ever less effective and the unrealistic illusions of the shrinking group of extremists who would like to fan anew the fire of a conflict ever more clearly deviate from social expectations and the desire for stability among the majority of Polish society, the minister said.

The minister added that although a long and difficult way lies still ahead of us, the target, that is the creation of conditions to liquidate the socio-economic crisis in Poland, is clearly getting nearer.

The reforms of social, political, and economic life are a means to secure the functioning of the Polish state without economic crises and social upheavals, the minister remarked. These plans, however, can be successfully put into operation only under internal peace, he added.

One of the questions concerned the notions of underground and conspiracy and the outlook for eliminating these phenomena from Poland's socio-political life. The minister replied that conspiracy today is incompatible with the most vital interests of the nation and that it harbours a seed of civil war. He also voiced the conviction that many of those engaged in conspiracy will desist from that activity.

In this context, the minister spoke of the readiness to render assistance and show understanding, in tune with the letter of law and the principles of plain human kindness, to anyone willing to accept them. There is only one choice for activists of the underground, namely to desist from their activity of their own accord, Gen. Kiszczak declared. In case they reject the choice, the adequate services will sooner or later put an end to antistate conspiracy, he warned.

A considerable part of his interview related to the the objectives and tasks of his ministry, crime rates, and matters concerning the activities of the militia and the security services.

As for the crime rates, the beginning of this year saw a radical drop in the field, which came as a result of the introduction of martial law. A slight rise in the field at the moment mainly covers embezzlement and profiteering cases. The number of crimes dropped markedly, according to the minister.

An extensive, final part of the interview concerned internees. The minister asserted that every internee stands a chance to be immediately released if he only makes a pledge to abstain from illegal activity, from activity against the socialist state, that he would not aim against the national interests.

The minister also discussed the right of appeal from the decision on internment, on frequent visiting of the internment centres by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) whose postulates and opinions were accepted with full appreciation and are implemented as far as the regulations permit in the centers of internment.

The minister added that there are cases in which persons who had conducted opposition activities and were interned embark again, after their release, on a road that justifies their repeated interment. Simultaneously, he said that the authorities accept passport applications from persons released from the internment centres who expressed their will to travel abroad. However, according to the Interior Ministry's information, very few people left the country in result of numerous difficulties created for visa applicants by the consular offices of Western states. A long waiting period and negative decisions taken by consular offices make many people resign from leaving for abroad and return their passports.

Further on, the minister said that about 300 associations resumed activity by now. He added that martial law did not hamper social movement which has been manifested by the registration of a dozen new associations.

One of the final questions dealt with relaxation of the passports policy. The minister stated that the further relaxation in this sphere is currently under consideration, remaining in close connection with the development of the situation in the country. He pointed out that restoration of more expanded tourist traffic, especially to Western countries, depends heavily on the state's financial situation.

The last question concerned social hopes connected with the approaching day of July 22, Poland's national day. The minister said that the martial law regulations are marked by a considerable degree of flexibility with regard to rigours. He stressed that in recent months the Martial Council of National Redemption has been easing the rigours systematically. This process is and will be continued, declared the minister, and its pace depends only on the pace of stabilization of the country's socio-political situation.

MILITARY COURTS SENTENCE ANTISTATE ACTIVISTS

AU151106 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jul 82 p 5

[PAP Report: "Sentences for Antistate Activity"]

[Text] The press spokesman from the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office has told a PAP correspondent that in June military courts sentenced the following persons, among others:

Stanislaw Kolacz, an employee of the Polish aviation plant in Gerzyce, was sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 5 years plus loss of civic rights for 3 years; Marek Chrusciel from the same workplace received deprivation of freedom for 3 years and 6 months plus loss of civic rights for 3 years; and Jerzy Szyjnski, also from this plant, received deprivation of freedom for 5 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years.

The Warsaw Military District Court sentenced the above-named persons for continuing activity of Solidarity, which has been suspended, for writing and distributing illegal publications entitled "Solidarity -- the Sandomierz Region" and distributing leaflets with antistate contents and false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances.

The Warsaw Military District Court sentenced Jerzy Palubicki, an employee of the Gdansk, Wrzeszcz railroad station, to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and 6 months plus loss of civic rights for 2 years; and Jerzy Sidorow, also employed at the above railroad station, received deprivation of freedom for 4 years plus loss of civic rights for 2 years. Palubicki had given Sidorow leaflets containing false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances and had induced him to distribute them, and Sidorow had distributed some of them around Rzeszow.

The Silesian Military District Court sentenced Czeslaw Stasiak to deprivation of freedom for 6 years plus loss of civic rights for 3 years; Tadeusz Rzeszotko and Pawel Zalisz each to deprivation of freedom for 5 years and loss of civic rights for 3 years; and Ryszard Nogajewski and Hubert Blaszczyk each to deprivation of freedom for 4 years plus loss of civic rights for 3 years. The court sentenced these persons for organizing and running an illegal union called "The Solidarity Underground of the Swiebodzin Region," whose aim was to carry out antistate activity, and also for preparing and distributing posters and leaflets which insult the system of the Polish People's Republic and contain false information likely to cause public unrest or disturbances. During the same trial, 3 more persons were each sentenced to deprivation of freedom for 3 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years, and 5 others were sentenced under normal jurisdiction to deprivation of freedom conditionally suspended. All of these were sentenced for taking part in this organization's activity.

The Warsaw Military District Court sentenced Boleslaw Jasinski an employee of the communal and housing department in Krosno, to deprivation of freedom for 3 years plus loss of civic rights for 2 years, for publicly inciting people to commit offences by preparing and distributing leaflets advocating sabotage and armed battles on Polish soil.

The same court sentenced Jozef Wojtczak, unemployed, to deprivation of freedom for 4 years and loss of civic rights for 2 years, for illegally crossing the Polish-Czechoslovak border with the intention of leaving the country for good.

At the same time, military prosecutors are systematically carrying out preventive activity mainly amoung workcrews at workplaces under military control and among young people.

PZPR ORGAN DESCRIBES FUNCTION OF STATE TRIBUNAL

AU141709 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Jul 82 p 2

[Jerzy A. Salecki commentary: "A Tribunal of National Responsibility"]

[Excerpts] The election of 22 members of the State Tribunal and 5 deputies during the 6 July Sejm session was the last stage in the complicated yet exceptionally quickly conducted process of creating this new institution of people's authority in our system.

As Article 33B Point 1, which was added to the Consitution on 26 March, 1982 states, the State Tribunal "decides on the responsibility of persons occupying the highest state functions as described in the law who have breached the Constitution and the laws." The following may appear before the tribunal: the president of the Council of Ministers, deputy premiers, ministers, chairmen of commissions and committees considered executive bodies of state administration, members of the Council of State with its chairman, deputy chairmen and secretary; the president of the Supreme Chamber of Control, the chief prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic and the president of the Polish National Bank. These persons, described in the law as the most senior state officials, may answer to the tribunal for deeds in which they have breached the Constitution or harmed the interests of the country during the fulfillment of their duties or in connection with the office they occupy. Where deeds have been committed which fall under the normal rules of the penal code, the offenders, like every citizen, answer for them before the general courts.

Persons not bound by the constitutional principles of appointment and control who occupy leadership posts in political and social organizations and so on will answer for their deeds before tribunals attached to their party or organization and remain outside the tribunal's jurisdiction.

The Sejm has the exclusive right to refer a matter for examination by the tribunal. Applications to do so may be filed by individual Sejm committees, groups of at least 50 deputies, the Council of State, the chief prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic and the president of the Supreme Chamber of Control. Applications are examined by the 16-man Commission of Constitutional Responsibility, which was created by the Sejm resolution of 26 February this year, and the commission presents its view as to whether the application is worth proceeding with at the next plenary session of parliament. If the Sejm decides to make someone answer for his deed before the State Tribunal, two members of the commission act as prosecutors; the defendant may avail himself of a legal defense, which every citizen is entitled to.

The law on the State Tribunal defines its powers in relation to former supreme state officials. They can be tried by the tribunal if they have committed legal offenses. If a deed commited by a former high official is not a criminal offense, is a breach of a basic law or of another type of law, the tribunal has the power to pronounce that person guilty but without passing sentence. The principle behind this is that the law is not retroactive.

The State Tribunal is supposed to condemn in the name of the people persons who have broken the law while occupying the above-named posts. It is an institution appointed not to summarily "settle accounts" but to enrich the array of preventive and instructional measures as well as control and repressive measures inherent in the structure of developing socialist democracy. The tribunal's moral and honorable nature and its power to appraise the ethics of a senior state official constitute a special kind of authority which does not eliminate general penal responsibility. The tribunal is essentially a guarantee that people holding authority respect the law and is the embodiment of the demands made during the Ninth PZPR Congress in July, when many speakers condemned the "arrogance of the authorities" which was making itself felt, their feeling of being immune to punishment and their existence beyond the reach of the law.

RADIO, TV COMMITTEE LEADER TRIAL ADJOURNED

LD141904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The trial of the former leadership of the Radio and Television Committee has been adjourned until 1 September. According to medical opinion the state of health of one of the five accused, Jerzy Hanbowski, makes it impossible for him to leave the hospital in the next few weeks. After current treatment Hanbowski is to undergo psychiatric tests. The court will be informed of the state of his health when the trial resumes.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS 15 JULY

LD152340 Warsaw PAP in English 2008 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 15 July -- The Presidium of the Democratic Party (SD) Central Committee met in session today to discuss current sociopolitical situation in the country. The meeting adopted a plan of the party's actions in favour of the idea of national accord. The Presidium stated that it was necessary to make a definite progress in the shaping of the platform of national accord and using in this work the to-date experience (?offered by) the activities of the social movement of civic committees of national rebirth.

The Presidium specified the tasks for the party's committees and circles ensuing from the resolution of the 7th plenary meeting of the party's Central Committee with a view to working in favour of an improvement of the country's economic situation and introduction of the economic reform.

PRESIDENT VISITS CONSTANTA COUNTY 16 JULY

AU160817 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and other comrades of the party-state leadership, is once again visiting Constanta County this morning."

The visit began at the construction site of the Danube-Black Sea canal followed by the new port of Cerna Voda and the construction site of a nuclear power plant. The party secretary general was given a warm reception everywhere by construction workers, specialists and other officials.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI AMBASSADOR

AU151921 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/7/1982 -- Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the afternoon of July 15 in the Neptun resort, Abba Gefen, Israeli ambassador in Bucharest, at the latter's request.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

On the occasion, a talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

DEPARTING HUNGARIAN ENVOY CALLS ON PRESIDENT

AU151048 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received at the Neptun resort the Hungarian ambassador to Bucharest, Sandor Rajnai, on a farewell call in connection with the end of his mission to our country. A cordial talk ensued on the occasion.

ANDREI, OTHERS, ATTEND FRENCH EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU150903 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/7/1982 -- On the national day of the French Republic Marcel Beaux, that country's ambassador in Bucharest, gave a reception on Wednesday, July 14. In the attendance were Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, other Romanian officials.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO TOGO -- An exchange of greetings took place between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Togolese President Army Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, when the latter received Comrade Vasile Chivulescu, who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to Togo. President Eyadema paid homage to the personality and international activity of the Romanian president, as well as to his untiring efforts aimed at resolving conflicts by peaceful means, at settling the major problems confronting mankind in the interests of the peoples, and at ensuring a climate of understanding, peace and cooperation throughout the world. Matters pertaining to further developing relations of friendship and cooperation and to promoting trade and economic cooperation were also discussed. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 10 Jul 82 AU]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL BEGINS VISIT 15 JULY

Mojsov Greets Perez de Cuellar

LD151846 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar this afternoon, Thursday, arrived on an official visit to Yugoslavia. At the Beograd airport he was welcomed by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, SFRY's permanent representative to the United Nations in New York Miljan Komatina, and other functionaries.

Those who arrived with Perez de Cuellar included Executive Secretary of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe Janez Stanovnik, Special Assistant to the U.N. Secretary General Alvaro de Soto, and others.

Talks are beginning here tonight between Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar. They are expected to carry out a broad exchange of views on the key problems in contemporary international life. They will also discuss Yugoslavia's activities within the United Nations.

Stambolic Meets With Visitor

LD152354 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2130 GMT 15 Jul 82

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic this evening, Thursday, conferred with United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar. Perez de Cuellar is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

During the talks, attended also by Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, views were exchanged on the current international situation and the role of the United Nations in the solution of the problems facing the present-day world.

The mutual concern was stated over the continual aggravation of the international situation and the growing number of crisis spots and conflicts in different parts of the world. The indispensability was set out of the international community's engagement on the elimination of the causes leading to situations as is the present one and on creating conditions for reviving the process of the relaxation of tensions in the world.

In this context, special attention was devoted to the question of disarmament and the need for suppressing the continued resistance to an international disarmament action, manifested again at the recent, second special U.N. disarmament session.

During the talks, emphasis was placed on the importance of as soon as possible opening the global negotiations on international economic questions and cooperation, as a course which is to lead to the establishment of a new and more equitable world economic order.

Serious concern was stated over the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people and over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war.

Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic set out the extreme importance Yugoslavia attaches to strengthening the effectiveness and role of the United Nations in the solution of major international questions. He noted the continued strong resistances to the efforts of the non-aligned countries to make the United Nations a genuine negotiating forum for reaching solutions to the problems pressing the present-day world.

Stambolic said that the awareness and understanding of the extremely important role of the United Nations grows stronger not only among statesmen and politicians but also among the broadest masses of people in the United Nations member-countries. Stambolic reiterated that Yugoslavia will continue, as so far, giving its most active support to the world organization and the realization of the principles and goals of the United Nations Charter.

United Nations Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar stressed the outstanding contribution Yugoslavia makes to the activities of the world organization and its growing stronger. Perez de Cuellar spoke with profound respect about President Tito and his vision of international relations based on equality, cooperation and understanding among nations and states. The U.N. Secretary-General underlined the very important role the nonaligned countries play in the overall activity of the United Nations.

Before meeting with Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic, Perez de Cuellar had talks with Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov. During the talks with Mojsov, it was set out that all hitherto contacts between Yugoslav representatives and the United Nations secretary general are a confirmation of the support Yugoslavia gives to the world, strengthening trust and consolidating peace and security.

Within the exchange of views of crisis spots, it was noted that pronounced attempts are in evidence in the world at bypassing the world organization in the solution of key problems of peace and security. The presence of tendencies at bypassing or not respecting the decisions and resolutions passed by the United Nations for the solution of concrete problems was also noted.

SUDANESE OFFICIAL VISIT CONTINUES, TALKS HELD

AU151532 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] (TANJUG) -- The traditional friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Sudan have been given a considerable impetus by the current visit of a delegation of the National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, it was stressed yesterday in the first official talks of the delegations of the two assemblies led by Vice Presidents Mito Micajkov and 'Abd al-Hamid Salih respectively.

There was an exhaustive exchange of views in the talk on a large number of problems pertaining to the international development of the two countries and to their foreign political activity with the aim of expanding bilateral and international cooperation in the political field and particularly in the economic and the cultural-educational field. On this occasion, the mutual desire and the need for further efforts to develop this cooperation was confirmed. It was stressed that the parliaments of the two countries must contribute to this cooperation.

'Abd al-Hamid Salih, vice president of the Sudanese Assembly, said that his country was building socialism and that, just as Yugoslavia, it firmly believes in the nonaligned policy, the policy of noninterference and in the principles of peacefully solving disputes. We believe in these principles, he said, which the great Yugoslav President Tito knew would so resolutely transform themselves into reality.

In a frank and cordial talk members of the delegations of the Yugoslav and Sudanese assemblies noted with satisfaction identical stands on the current hotbeds of crisis, while stressing the firm positions of their countries that the seventh nonaligned summit meeting be held in Baghdad in September, as has been agreed, with the aim of finding solutions for numerous problems of the contemporary world. The unity of the Nonaligned Movement, which has always served world peace, and its consolidation in action are even more necessary the more difficult the international situation is, it was stressed on this occasion.

The two countries are making efforts so that a solution can be found as soon as possible for the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, about which it was said, among other things, that it only makes possible the interference of great powers, aggravates the situation in the region and diverts the world's attention from the vital problems of the present -- the establishment of a new and just international economic system.

Israel's expansionist and aggressive policy and its aggression against Lebanon was also most sharply condemned. The demand was stressed for a final just and lasting solution of the Palestinian problem by creating a Palestinian state as the central problem in solving the Middle East crisis.

Mito Micajkov, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly, informed the guests about the results of the 12th LCY Congress which, as he said, resolutely confirmed the continuity of Tito's principles on Yugoslavia's internal development and foreign political orientation.

MOJSOV MAKES REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD151356 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov today called all progressive forces in the world to strengthen peaceful efforts for resistance to one of the most serious crises which hit "the entirety of the existing system of international relations and seriously (?jeopardizes) the maintenance of peace uncertain also to date". [as received]

In the report which he submitted to the [words indistinct] Mojsov stated that Yugoslavia will actively contribute to those efforts by continuing (?its policy of) independence and nonalignment.

Mojsov pointed out that there are now only two possible lines of development of the international situation:

-- Confrontation and rivalry, the policy of imperialism, hegemonism, domination and exploitation,

-- The policy of peace, security and cooperation among equal and independent international subjects, development and progress for all, "and that is carrying out of the platform of the nonaligned policy".

Mojsov stressed that the forces fighting for the progress of mankind were active in all parts of the world. He noted that it was becoming increasingly difficult to ensure bloc discipline and cohesion in Europe and that a number of small and medium-sized countries were showing orientation towards a more independent position.

Mojsov also noted the spreading of large-scale peace movements which do not subordinate the future of mankind to the interests of the great powers. Mojsov assessed as particularly encouraging the fact that the movement and policy of nonalignment were constantly strengthening and spreading despite the pressures, difficulties and problems. "Nonalignment has become the permanent orientation of a large majority of countries", he stated.

Mojsov said that nonalignment represented the only obstacle to the further negative development of the international situation and therefore offered the "only positive alternative". The federal secretary emphasized that because of that "a new conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries, of which it was decided at the sixth summit in 1979 to be held in Baghdad early in September" is indispensable not only to the nonaligned, but also to the world.

Mojsov pressed for halt of fightings and war operations "which are again flaring up" and for the soonest possible end of "the tragic war between Iran and Iraq, which has caused great damage to both countries and to the Nonaligned Movement on the whole".

He said that quieting of this conflict and starting of negotiations for its peaceful solution would be a great contribution to the successful holding of the seventh summit, "and by that also to peace and security in that vital region, which also reflect on the overall state of relations in the world".

"We are convinced that the successful holding of the seventh summit would represent a major contribution towards overcoming the present difficult international situation, as well as to the strengthening of the action unity and positive international role of the nonaligned countries", Mojsov said.

The Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs called upon the international community to take "resolute measures so that a stop to the aggressive and arrogant policy of Israel be put at last". Mojsov underlined that the international crisis in the Middle East was the greatest source of danger at present.

He stressed that the crisis had "culminated in the brutal and unscrupulous Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples". Mojsov pointed out that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon was also aimed at endangering the very physical existence of the Palestinian population and liquidating, militarily and politically, the Palestin Liberation Organization which is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people in the struggle for the realisation of its national rights.

Lazar Mojsov strongly emphasized that this latest Israeli aggression, as well as the earlier annexation of Golan and Jerusalem and preparations for the annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan "demonstrate that there is no end to Israel's expansionist policy".

Mojsov expressed the firm conviction that the ministerial conference of the coordination bureau, beginning in Cyprus today, will give another contribution to spreading and strengthening of international support and assistance to the PLO and to the Palestinian people "at one of the hardest hours of their longtime struggle for their fundamental and inalienable rights".

The federal secretary said that the tragic and extremely dangerous development in the Middle East serves as the most serious warning that it is in the interest of international security "to start as soon as possible political and just solution of focuses of crisis in Asia, the Middle East, in the Mediterranean, in southern Africa and in Central America. "If steps for their solution are not taken, these crises will continue to get complicated and bring about large-scale conflicts and still heavier consequences", Mojsov warned.

The Yugoslav federal secretary pointed out that the aggravation of the political situation in the world was unavoidably leading to a further deepening of the crisis situation in the world economy and a heightening of international economic tensions. He warned that this in turn had a negative effect on international relations and was conducive to the emergence of new crises. He noted that this was felt most in the economically weakest countries, that is in the developing countries whose position in the world economy was deteriorating all the time.

What is most distubing is the fact that the developed countries tend to avoid a real dialogue with the developing countries, Mojsov said. The developed countries, Mojsov noted, assume a highly restrictive position, seek bilateral solutions and evade a multilateral approach to the problems although the nature of the world crisis calls for a global approach. Mojso therefore called for a determined orientation towards establishment of new international economic relations, above all through global negotiations in the United Nations.

Lazar Mojsov emphasized that the present serious crisis in international relations, which is seriously threatening the maintenance of the already precarious peace, affects most adversely the nonaligned and other developing countries, but neither the developed countries nor the big powers are spared from its impacts.

"The policy of detente is increasingly degenerating and turning into its own opposite - the cold war", Mojsov said. He pointed out that there cannot be improvement in the international situation on a lasting basis unless detente overcomes the narrow bloc framework and encompasses international relations in their entirety, and unless all countries participate in the process on a footing of equality.

The federal secretary pointed to ever greater exacerbation of relations and rivalry between the blocs and the big powers, acceleration of a new round of the arms race, the fanning of the focuses of crisis and further deterioration in all aspects of the international economic situation. Mojsov pointed to the growing confrontation on the international stage of different factors in the struggle to expand their influence and gain advantage and superiority. In this process, a variety of methods and means of deterrence and destabilisation is employed, which represents a great danger to all countries striving to preserve their independence from the blocs and defend their right to an unhampered and independent road of development.

Mojsov said that the special U.N. session on disarmament had ended in failure, contrary to the demands by the overwhelming majority of mankind. He added that the desired results had failed to materialise because the greatest powers lacked readiness and political will to take measures designed to halt the arms race and initiate the process of genuine disarmament. Such an outcome of the special session and the absence of determined action by the United Nations to put an end to Israel's brutal aggression has (?pointed) to the urgent need of improving the world organisation's efficiency in serving the entire international community in conformity with the purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

The federal secretary said that bloc confrontation and the arms race are most pronounced on the European soil, where the aggravated situation and the deep crisis of the process of detente in Europe are being manifested. This was manifested also in the blocking of the work of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE.

He emphasized the efforts of European nonaligned and neutral countries to secure the continuation of the process of strengthening of cooperation and security in Europe.

Mojsov brought to notice that European security is closely related to the situation and security in the Mediterranean region where a complex and potentially dangerous situation has developed. Mojsov pressed for the creation of conditions for the elimination of the existing focuses of crisis and for the strengthening of cooperation among Mediterranean countries to transform the region into a zone of peace, security and cooperation.

The Yugoslav federal secretary attached great significance also to the promotion of bilateral and multilateral cooperation in some parts of the Balkans as a means of confidence-building, strengthening good-neighbourly relations and security and of transforming the Balkans into a zone of peace and cooperation, free from nuclear weapons. "This presupposes strict acherence to the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-interference and peaceful coexistence, as well as the banning of the threat or use of force against any Balkan state", Mojsov said.

Due to its geographic position, its socialist system based on self-management and its place and role in the Nonaligned Movement, "Yugoslavia is today exposed to intensified attempts to exert pressure and take advantage of its present economic difficulties", Mojsov said. All those who do not like Yugoslavia as it is have been disappointed by the fact that the departure of President Tito from the historical scene has not resulted in our country's narrowing the [word indistinct] of its foreign-political [words indistinct] deviating from the original principles of its independent and nonaligned foreign policy, Mojsov said.

Those wishing to eliminate the recognized international role of Yugoslavia's foreign policy [words indistinct] its activity and engagement with regard to all the developments of topical interest on the international scene will never succeed in their plan, Mojsov said.

(?Mojsov) underlined that Yugoslavia's firm international position was a ("result) of over four decades of (?struggle, efforts) and actions under the leadership of Tito and said in conclusion that Yugoslavia would continue actively (?and consistently) pursuing its independent and nonaligned [word indistinct].

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS URGE NONBLOC, NONALIGNED STAND

LD160232 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2101 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 15, (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is determined to continue its independent policy without any concessions to the bloc policies, Assembly of Yugoslavia delegates categorically set out at their session today, Thursday.

At the joint session of both Assembly of Yugoslavia chambers, it was set out that Yugoslavia will continue comprehensively to contribute to the development of all forms of cooperation between the nonaligned and other developing countries. The delegates stressed that Yugoslavia will also continue striving increasingly to base its relations with the developing countries on the principles of the new international economic order.

Cooperation with the developing countries, it was noted, continues a strategic and lasting objective of Yugoslavia's foreign economic relations.

The above stands reasserted today by the Assembly of Yugoslavia reflect the basic directions in this regard set by the recent 12th League of Communists of Yugoslavia Congress. One delegate noted in today's discussion that the above stands have extensively reverberated in information media in the world.

"Yugoslavia continues Tito's policy, a policy developed on three firm pillars: self-management socialism, independence from bloc influences and consistency in the implementation of the policy of nonalignment". The delegate quoted a report in the foreign press. He added that foreign reporters have termed the 12th LCY Congress as an important event precisely because of the democratic work and atmosphere which characterized it.

It was noted, however, that Yugoslavia's stands on concrete questions did not receive equal support abroad. "It is natural that certain East European countries did not want to mention self-management since it is not possible to separate Yugoslavia's self-management system and its independent policy from the stands it has taken on questions such as Kampuchea, Afghanistan and Poland", another Assembly of Yugoslavia delegate set out.

Referring to the role of the United Nations, one delegate said that the activity of the world organization is encountering serious difficulties. In illustration, the delegate cited the tragic events in Lebanon and Israel's drastic aggression in an unequal war against the Palestinian people. "Genocide over the Palestinian people, whose children are particularly affected, must be a serious warning to the civilized world and mankind, in general", the delegate set out.

During today's discussion in the Assembly of Yugoslavia, accent was placed also on cultural cooperation which, it was set out, must be "a dialogue between equal national cultures" and which "must be developed on the basis of strict respect for each country's sovereignty".

Attention was drawn, however, that many nations and, particularly, many national minorities on all continents are subjected to forcible assimilation, including cultural. "This is nothing else but cultural genocide" a delegate from the constituent Republic of Montenegro said and added that "this is also the fate of Yugoslav national minorites in Albania, Greece and Bulgaria".

Formal Resolution Adopted

LD161038 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 16 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG) -- Delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly today adopted a resolution on the current international situation and the activities of the SFRY. The resolution notes that the international situation continues to deteriorate and that the crisis of the existing system of international political and economic relations is growing more and more acute.

Among other things, the resolution states: The basic orientation of the foreign political activity of the SFRY should be aimed at halting the dangerous deterioration of international relations, relaxing international tension, eliminating hotbeds of crisis and intensifying the struggle for peace and security in the world and for international cooperation on an equal footing.

COMMISSION PREPARES FOR NONALIGNED SUMMITS

AU151701 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, the coordination commission preparing for Yugoslavia's participation in the seventh conference of the heads of states or governments of the nonaligned countries has held its third session. It discussed the foundations for Yugoslavia's activities at the seventh nonaligned summit. A few more facts about the session, read by Jelena Djordjevic:

Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, informed the coordination commission about the extraordinary ministerial meeting of the coordination bureau of the nonaligned in Nicosia beginning today, which will discuss the situation that has emerged after the Israeli aggression in Lebanon and against the Palestinian people.

Many proposals were submitted to the session about the further activities of Yugoslavia connected with the preparations for the seventh conference and the conference itself. Priority questions were pointed out to which the conference should pay special attention. It was stressed that Yugoslavia should strive for the summit, proceeding from the basic principles of the nonaligned policy, to reach an accord on concrete activities of the nonaligned countries to stop the present extremely dangerous development of the situation in the world, which has been aggravated even more by the Israeli aggression, and create conditions for a relaxation of international tension.

It was stressed that the nonaligned gathering should contribute to a strengthening of the efforts to solve the key problems facing the world, especially in the field of disarmament, international economic relations and the position of the developing countries. The need was stressed for the nonaligned countries to continue to strive for the enhancement of the role and efficiency of the United Nations in finding solutions to all key international problems.

At the session of the commission it was stressed that it was indispensable to eliminate all the obstacles and create the conditions for the success of the seventh nonaligned summit. The commission expressed its deep concern over the continuation of the war between Iran and Iraq, which inflicts great losses on both countries and threatens far-reaching negative consequences for peace and security not only in the Middle East but also in the world, as well as threatening the nonaligned policy and movement.

The necessity was stressed once again of putting an urgent stop to the war operations and peacefully solving all the disputed problems between the two nonaligned countries according to the principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned policy.

TRADE OFFICIAL MEETS WITH ALBANIAN DELEGATION

LD160330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG) -- Borivoje Djordjevic, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade, today received Fiqrete Elmazaj, a director in the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Elmazaj is heading the Albanian delegation at the session of the Yugoslav-Albanian Mixed Commission for Trade.

BORBA: LOGAR REPORTS ON NEW U.S. BANK CREDITS

AU141?30 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jul 82 p 11

[Gordana Logar report]

[Excerpts] New York, 8 Jul -- Recently the influential WALL STREET JOURNAL carried the news on its front page that, encouraged among other things by the State Department, the American banks will grant new credits of $200 to $300 million to Yugoslavia in the next 2 years.

For several months now, it has been confirmed here daily that no credits are granted to anyone whose ability to repay them within the set time is doubtful. These criteria apply not only to foreign but also to domestic American borrowers.

Strict Criteria

It is evident from many examples that the American business world is not reluctant to grant new credits, but only if the old credits are repaid, so to speak, to the minute. Criteria of these kind are becoming even stricter at the time when, in the American market itself, the difficulties that are currently not new to any country in the Western world are becoming apparent.

It is precisely because of these circumstances that, at this time, the news of new credits to Yugoslavia is perhaps more significant as a confirmation of confidence than the size of the credit.

There are several reasons for that but among them are undoubtedly also the latest assessments by influential American circles of the readiness of the Yugoslav Government to resolutely carry out the stabilization policy which is understood here also as a readiness to renounce things and tighten the belt.

This is the impression that the American businessmen obtained at the session of the American-Yugoslav Council in Dubrovnik last month. Those Yugoslav enterprises which operate quite successfully in the American market have also contributed to this impression. The fact that the present representative office of the Belgrade Bank will grow into an agency of the bank in the near future attests to this success.

Bosko Kostic, director of the future agency of the Belgrade Bank, says in this connection that, under the American laws, the American partners will now have a more complete insight into the bank's operations and will be able to convince themselves that it is a solid partner.

The Yugoslav Assembly's adoption of the law which raises the repayment of foreign debts to an absolute priority level has certainly also contributed to strengthening the confidence; however, it must be said that the protraction in connection with the adoption of a Yugoslav law on foreign capital investments has not met with understanding here.

In this connection it is pointed out that this problem has been solved more simply with Bulgaria and that this neighboring country has to a great extent opened its borders to foreign investments.

Good Reputation

Nevertheless, the largest credit for a different treatment of the Yugoslav economy should perhaps be given to the reports from the 12th LCY Congress which stressed Yugoslavia's readiness to follow and carry out its economic stabilization directions. The reports noted especially the self-criticism in the appraisals of the economic situation, the self-criticism that particularly impressed the American reporters burdened by prejudices against the socialist systems.

All this is evident also from the interview with Milka Planinc which the New York TIMES carries today with the announcement that this is the first foreign press interview with the "first woman premier."

LAG REPORTED IN PAYMENTS FOR PETROLEUM, COAL

AU151548 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 82 p 1

[E. Vecovska report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 12 July -- Delegates of the Committee for Market and Prices of the Chamber of the Republic and Provinces will demand from the national banks of the republics that each of them, and all of them together, submit within the shortest possible time a report on why and who does not respect the federal law on the obligatory provision of foreign currency for paying for imported oil, derivatives and coking coal from the convertible currency area.

Bosnia-Hercegovina was obliged to immediately allocate $120 million, while it contributed merely $50.5 million. Croatia's obligation is $294 million, while it contributed $57.6 million; instead of allocating $288 million, Serbia contributed $95.7 million, while Slovenia contributed $89.9 million instead of $174 million. Macedonia's obligation is $42 million, while it contributed $14.5 million; Montenegro's obligation is $24 million, while it contributed $3.9 million. Instead of contributing $18 million, Kosovo contributed $1.8 million, while instead of contributing $48 million, Vojvodina contributed $21.8 million.

The accord on securing foreign exchange for importing raw materials necessary for the pharmaceutical industry to produce medicines has not been implemented any better. According to a statement made by Djordje Jakovljevic, president of the Federal Committee for Labor and Health, in the Committee for Market and Prices today, less than 20 percent of the $345 million needed for importing medicines has been provided in the first half of this year.

RELJIC REPORTS PRODUCTION OFF, INFLATION UP

LD160302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1714 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- Through economic steps, and, if necessary, administrative measures, Yugoslavia must ensure the most consistent implementation of the agreed policy of prices in order to put down upward trends in inflation.

The above was stated by the Yugoslav secretary for market and general economic affairs, Luka Reljic, in the assembly of the SFRY today, Thursday. He pointed out the significance of economic relations with other countries for ensuring the normal functioning of the courses of reproduction.

Reljic cautioned that the deficient supply of the market with foreign-made, and even domestic, raw materials was "reflecting itself adversely on the growth of industrial production which still shows trends of stagnation, and even decline".

In the first six months this year, industrial production went only 1.2 per cent up relative to the period of last year. In June, it went 1.1 per cent down.

Reljic said that the rise in retail prices in the same period amounted to 14.7 per cent, while the cost of living rose 17 per cent, or as much as [words indistinct] in both cases for the whole year. Personal earnings, he said, in the five months this year increased 40 per cent nominally.

Reljic informed the delegates about the measures the SFRY Government had to undertake so that heavy (?consequences) on the courses of social reproduction would be avoided. He said that in this respect the National Bank of Yugoslavia in the first half year sold foreign currencies to an equivalent of 585 million dollars for the purpose of imports or energy raw materials, [words indistinct] of future sales of foreign currencies to an additional equivalent of 22 million dollars.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS SFRY COST OF LIVING UP

AU151125 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Jul 82 p 6

[CTK correspondent: "Increasing Cost of Living in SFRY"]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Jul (CTK correspondent) -- In the first half of the year, the cost of living in Yugoslavia rose by 17.2 percent. This is 0.2 percent more than envisaged in the plan of economic and social development and the agreement on prices in 1982. This has been announced by the Federal Statistical Office. The cost of foodstuffs rose most -- 25.4 percent. The price of tobacco and cigarettes rose 18 percent, clothes and footwear 14.5 percent, culture and entertainment 13.9 percent, hygiene and health 9 percent, transportation and mail services 8.2 percent, and housing 7.6 percent.

Compared with June 1981, the current cost of living in the SFRY is 30.5 percent higher.

FLOUR PRICES INCREASED, REFLECTING WHEAT RICE

AU151314 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 10 July (TANJUG) -- At its session yesterday (chaired by Zvone Dragan), the Federal Executive Council adopted the decision on fixing the highest prices of wheat flour. The highest selling prices of flour are: type 1,100 -- 13.50 dinars per kilogram, type 800 -- 16.90 dinars per kilogram, type 500 -- 20.68 dinars per kilogram, and crown [krunica] type 400 -- 22 dinars per kilogram. On the basis of this decision, the basic organizations of associated labor can charge special costs, such as: for packing 1 kilogram of flour -- 1,600 dinars, for packing 2 kilograms of flour -- 2.50 dinars, for packing 3 kilograms of flour -- 3.50 dinars, for packing 5 kilograms of flour -- 4.60 dinars, and for packing 10 kilograms of flour -- 5.80 dinars.

The average increase in the price of wheat has been 35 percent. In view of the fact that the Federal Executive Council recently fixed the highest prices of wheat from this year's harvest, it was inevitable that the prices of flour should also be coordinated with the new wheat prices. This will also cause the other sociopolitical communities to fix new prices of bread, bran and fodder.

STABILIZATION COMMISSION ADOPTS HOUSING PROGRAM

AU152043 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The Commission of the Federal Social Councils for the Implementation of Economic Stabilization, with Sergej Kraigher in the chair, has adopted a program of measures in the field of housing and communal services which are a concrete application of the positions contained in the starting positions of the long-term program of economic stabilization. It is expected that the adoption of this program -- which has been worked on for several months -- will lead to changes in the conduct of policy in this field. The basic purpose is to resolve as soon as possible the problem of families without an apartment.

BORBA: PAPIC DECRIES ABUSES OF SOCIAL PROPERTY

AU151135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Jul 82 p 2

[Nedeljko Papic commentary: "Thieves on the Scene"]

[Excerpts] We witness nearly daily attacks on social property, attacks carried out in various ways and with diverse but well refined methods. Judging at least by what it has been possible to uncover, these attacks are more and more turning from individual instances into a mass phenomenon. Recently, even well organized and mutually linked groups of people, mercilessly and aggressively dipping their fingers into the social pocket, have appeared on the scene. In short, social property is seriously threatened.

At its latest session, the SFRY Presidency also called attention to the seriousness of this problem or, to put it better, this great social illness.

The warning of our highest state organ came immediately after the 12th LCY Congress, at which many of those taking part in the discussion spoke sharply and critically about the attitude toward social property and abuses of various kinds which can no longer be tolerated, for such a situation may have and does have great economic and political consequences. Because of all this, the serious warning must be accepted with all seriousness as an obligation of all, and particularly those who are supposed to be bound by the Constitution and the laws to protect social property which is one of the basic pillars on which our system and society rest and exist.

More time and space is needed for a fuller analysis of the causes of the increasingly more frequent attacks on social property. The basic reason, it seems, is that every lag in the development of self-management widens the scope for statist and bureaucratic forces and group property relations which swell under their cloak. The attitude toward social property is certainly also a matter of morals, which have been much discussed lately, especially in the congress discussions. Therefore, the more ready, resolute and consistent we are in the development of self-managing relations, the more certainly we will change the attitude toward social property as well as against abuses of all kinds that gnaw at it. Of course, one should be merciless toward thieves and those who violate the law.

KOSOVO: TRIAL OF IRREDENTISTS BEGINS IN PEC

AU151358 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The trial of nine members of the hostile organization Pavaresi, that is, independence, has begun before a five-member criminal bench of the PEC district court. (Halib Berisa), (Sali Kelmendi), (Ulsad Nikci), (Sali Ilaci), (Nasir Zalihaj), (Ibrahim Dresaj), (Tahir Mustezi), (Ibrahim Nikci) and (Mustafa Ljalci) are being tried for associating themselves in order to carry out hostile activity directed to propagating and realizing the idea "Kosovo Republic." According to the indictment, in the course of 1980 and 1981 they became members of an underground hostile group which at the beginning was organized according to the principle of Troikas, while later it was expanded into the large counterrevolutionary organization Pavaresi.

Organized in this way, members of the organization adopted the decision to organize hostile demonstrations in PEC in May this year and to attack the security organs.

VOJVODINA: LAG REPORTED IN OIL PRODUCTION

AU150830 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jul 82 p 3

[Summary] Novi Sad, 10 July (TANJUG) -- In the first half of this year, 632,000 tons of crude oil were produced in the Vojvodina oil fields. This is 48.6 percent of the envisaged production according to this year's energy plan. The reduced production in the first half of this year resulted partly from seasonal oscillations in production and from a shortage of imported spare parts.

During the same period, the Naftagas collective imported 517,000 tons of oil to meet Vojvodina's needs. This means that 39.2 percent of oil imports, as envisaged by this year's energy plan for Vojvodina, were realized. This month, the Naftagas-Promet collective planned to import 280,000 tons of oil, but it is realistic to expect that only 170,000 tons will be imported.

In the first half of this year, the consumption of oil derivatives was somewhat over 1 million tons. As for the energy plan, it is a good thing that the consumption of fuels has been reduced and that exports of oil derivatives has increased. The consumption of fuel oil was reduced, while the consumption of gasoline has increased. Serious difficulties are expected in supplying the Vojvodina economy with heavy oil. It is envisaged that the quantity of 512,000 tons as envisaged by the energy plan for this year will be insufficient. For the coming sugar beet processing campaign it will be necessary to ensure 220,000 tons of heavy oil.

SERBIA: EIGHT DISTURB PEACE AT PALESTINIAN RALLY

AU151521 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] The city judge for petty offenses in Belgrade has pronounced sentences ranging from 25 to 50 days in prison on a group of eight persons who disturbed public peace and order during the meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The group includes Pavlusko Imsirovic, Gordan Jovanovic, Dragomir Olujic, Jovica Mihajlovic, Veselinka Zastavnikovic, Branislava Katic, Radmila Karajovic and Bojan Vizintin. According to the respective organs, these people had come into conflict with the law on earlier occasions because of forbidden activities.

BRIEFS

NEW SOCIAL COUNCILS' OFFICIALS -- Belgrade, 8 Jul (TANJUG) -- Slavoljub Raskovic, recent vice president pf the Serbian Assembly, was elected chairman of the Republican Social Council for Economic Development and Policy of Serbia. At the first sessions of social councils the following were elected: [Name indistinct] ambassador in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Afairs, was elected chairman of the Republican Social Council for the Social Order; and Slavko Zecevic, recently member of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee, was elected chairman of the Republican Social Council for Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 8 Jul 82 LD]